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*J. P. Armstrong* #1

SUPPLEMENT TO THE ST. LOUIS TIMES

*Democratic party, Missouri*

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION,

HELD AT

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MAY 3, 1852,

*continued p. 2*

WITH THE

ADDRESS

OF THE DELEGATES TO THE DEMOCRACY OF THE

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,

ST. LOUIS:

1852.

*copy*  
*18-2-26*

READ AND CIRCULATE.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

DEMOCRATIC *party, Alabama*

AND

ANTI-KNOW NOTHING PARTY,

IN CAUCUS;

OR THE

GUILLOTINE AT WORK,

AT THE CAPITAL, DURING THE SESSION OF 1855-56.

BY AN EYE WITNESS.

MONTGOMERY:

BARRETT & WIMBISH, BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.  
1855.

*Wm*  
11 7-58

*Democratic party, Alabama*

**RECONCILIATION !****BALTIMORE CONVENTION.****SPEECHES OF MR. BELMONT AND MR. DOOLITTLE.****PLATFORM.****MR. GREELEY'S LETTERS.**

The Convention met on the 9th of July, at 12 o'clock m., and was called to order by Hon. AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman National Democratic Committee. Mr. Belmont, on taking the chair, spoke as follows:

**SPEECH OF MR. BELMONT.**

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: It is again my privilege to welcome the delegates of the National Democracy, who have met in order to present to the American people their candidates for President and Vice-President, for whom they solicit the suffrage of the Democratic and Conservative voters of this great republic. At our last National Convention, on the 4th of July, 1868, I predicted that the election of Gen. Grant would result in the gradual usurpation of all the functions of the Government by the Executive and by Congress, to be enforced by the bayonets of a military despotism. The vast majority of the people of the United States have witnessed, with grief and sorrow, the correctness of that prediction, and they look forward with fear and apprehension to the dangers which are threatening us if, by the re-election of Gen. Grant, the policy thus far pursued by the Radical party be continued. The thinking men of both parties have been alive to the fact that we are now living under a military despotism, overriding the civil authority in many States of the Union; that, by the enactment of arbitrary and unconstitutional laws, through a depraved majority in Congress, the rights of those States are infringed and trampled upon, and that Caesarism and centralization are undermining the very foundations of our federal system, and are sweeping away the constitutional bulwarks erected by the wisdom of the fathers of the Republic; that abuses have been so glaring that the wisest and best men of the Republican party have severed themselves from the Radical Ring which is trying to fasten upon the country another four years reign of corruption, usurpation, and despotism; and, whatever individual opinion we may entertain as to the choice of the candidate whom they have selected in opposition to Gen. Grant, there cannot be any doubt of the patriotic impulses which dictated their action, nor can any fault be found with the platform of principles upon which they have placed their candidate.

The resolutions of the Cincinnati Convention are what the country require, and they must command the hearty support of every patriot throughout the vast extent of our land. In the struggle which is before us we must look to principles and not to men, and I trust that no personal predilections or prejudices will deter us from doing any duty to the American people. Gen. Grant was a good and faithful soldier during our civil war. His stubborn and indomitable courage has helped to crown the Union arms with victory, and the American people have rewarded his services with the most unbounded generosity. I am willing to concede that his intentions on taking the Presidential chair were good and patriotic, but he has most signally and sadly failed in the discharge of the high trust imposed upon him by the confidence of a grateful people. He is at this moment the mere personification of the misrule which is oppressing us, and his re-election is fraught with the most deplorable consequences for the welfare of the republic, and endangers the liberty of our people.

On the other hand, Mr. Greeley has been heretofore a bitter opponent of the Democratic party, and the violent attacks against myself individually which have from time to time appeared in his journal, certainly do not entitle him to any sympathy or preference.

PROCEEDINGS #4

OF THE

Democratic State Convention

OF

1872,

NOMINATING

GOVERNOR AND AUDITOR GENERAL,

Judge of Supreme Court and Congressmen at Large,

SELECTING AN ELECTORAL TICKET,

AND

ELECTING DELEGATES TO NATIONAL CONVENTION,

At Baltimore.

AS SPECIALLY REPORTED BY

JOHN C. BARR,	}	SECRETARIES.	{	HERMAN KRETZ,
H. H. CUMMIN,				JOHN O'CONNOR,

Barr & Myers, Printers, (Post Job Office,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

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#5

No. 58.

24 pp.

R e d e

des

Achth. Roscoe Conkling

gehalten in der

Academie of Music, New-York,

am

Freitag, den 17. September 1880.

#6

## AN ADDRESS.

*To the People of Arkansas:*

✓ I am, as many of you already know, a candidate for reelection to the Senate of the United States. In formally announcing my candidacy I think it is due to you to state my position in a very brief way upon the leading issues of the day.

I am, and have always been, in favor of bimetallism; in favor of the free coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, and am opposed to the bill now pending in Congress to establish the gold standard and retire greenbacks. ✓ I am in favor of reaffirming the Chicago platform of 1896. ✓ I believed it was right then, and I believe it is right now.

✓ I am unalterably opposed to all trusts and combinations of wealth banded together for the purpose of controlling the prices of products, and in favor of legislation, both by the States and by the General Government, that will utterly crush and destroy these monopolies, which seek not only to fix the prices of all commodities, but to dictate legislation and control elections.

I am in favor of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of Senators by a direct vote of the people of the several States.

I am in favor of a tariff for revenue only.

I am opposed to the bill, introduced by Senator Hanna, and now pending in Congress, to give subsidies to ocean steamships, and opposed to all subsidies of every character by the Government.

I am opposed to Imperialism, Expansion, and to a large standing army. I am also opposed to acquiring, either by conquest or purchase, territory in the Eastern Hemisphere. If we seek to hold permanently, and to govern the Phillip-

FRANK CAMPBELL, CHAIRMAN.

JOHN N. CARLISLE, SECRETARY.

EUGENE HUGHES, TREASURER.

## Democratic State Committee.

#7

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

JAMES K. MCGUIRE, CHAIRMAN.

HUGH MCLOUGHLIN,

ARTHUR A. MCLEAN,

JOHN L. SHEA,

DAVID B. HILL,

CONRAD DIEHL,

PERRY BELMONT,

WILLIAM F. GRELL,

RICHARD CROKER,

ELIOT DANFORTH,

JACOB GERLING,

JOHN J. KENNEDY,

EDWARD MURPHY, JR.,

JOHN WHELAN,

FRANK D. CREAMER,

CHARLES N. BULGER,

SECRETARIES, CHARLES R. DEFREEST, JOHN A. MASON.

THOMAS H. DOWD.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS, L. H. WAGER.



NEW YORK, September 1, 1900.

### PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL.

Dear Sir:

As soon as you receive from the Chairman of your County Committee the statement showing how many Democratic votes were cast in 1898 in each of the election districts in your town or ward, and also the request of the State Committee giving the number of Democratic votes that should be cast this year, a careful canvass of your election district should be made so that each man's politics can be ascertained. As soon as the canvass is completed, a list of the Democrats should be taken off the canvass book and handed to the Inspectors in each Election District to be registered. When personal registration is required (in all cities and villages having a population of 5,000 or more) every Democrat must be urged to appear and register at the FIRST MEETING of the Registry Board. Then the persons in charge of the Election Districts should make another list of the Democrats from the canvass book and proceed to interview them and make arrangements to cast their vote on election day.

On election day a reliable man should be stationed at the polls to take down the names of citizens as fast as they vote, and every fifteen or twenty minutes some one should come to him and take his list to a near-by room, where, from a list of the Democrats, they can check off those who have voted. The poll workers can thereby be furnished every few minutes with a list of Democrats who have not voted. In this way confusion at the polls is avoided, and our opponents are not informed of what is being done. The work of getting Democrats to the polls should begin early in the day and continued without intermission until the polls close.

As soon as election is over the County Chairman will report to the State Committee the number of votes actually cast in every Election District in his County. The number actually cast will be compared with the request made by the State Committee, and it is very essential for the good reputation of the organization of the County and the Town that the request of the State Committee should be complied with. The workers who do their duty will thereby establish their claim to the thanks and recognition of the party, and a record of them will be kept.

Every Town Committeeman should promptly answer all letters he receives on political matters, whether they come from the State Committee or from the Chairman of the County Committee. If this plan is thoroughly carried out by the County Committeemen, there is no doubt but that the result in this State will be more than satisfactory to the party.

Please preserve this letter for reference and guidance.

Very truly yours,

*James K. McGuire.*

Chairman Executive Committee.



Headquarters....Rooms 724-5-6-7-8 St. James Building, Broadway and 26th Street...And the Hoffman House.

FRANK CAMPBELL, CHAIRMAN.

JOHN N. CARLISLE, SECRETARY.

EUGENE HUGHES, TREASURER.

## Democratic State Committee.

#8

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

JAMES K. MCGUIRE, CHAIRMAN.

HUGH MCGLOUGHLIN,

ARTHUR A. McLEAN,

JOHN L. CHEA,

DAVID B. HILL,

CONRAD DIEHL,

PERRY BELMONT,

WILLIAM F. GRELL,

RICHARD CROKER,

ELIOT DANFORTH,

JACOB GERLING,

JOHN J. KENNEDY,

EDWARD MURPHY, JR.,

JOHN WHELAN,

FRANK D. CREAMER,

CHARLES N. BULGER,

SECRETARIES, CHARLES R. DEFREEST, JOHN A. MASON.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS, L. H. WAGER.

THOMAS H. DOWD.



NEW YORK, September 22, 1900.

Dear Sir:

It is the opinion of this Committee that New York State can be carried for Bryan and Stevenson and the Democratic State ticket. This opinion is based upon reports and careful investigation, and a computation of Democratic votes which can be cast in the various election districts. Your Town Committeeman has received a statement of the minimum number of votes the State Committee hopes and expects will be cast in each election district in your town. He has also been instructed by the Chairman of the County Committee in regard to the method of campaign the State Committee desires him to pursue.

We wish you would talk with your Town and County Committeemen, and give them all the aid and assistance you can. It will also be an advantage to this Committee and the party if you will write to either of us at least three or four times before election, and let us know how the campaign work is progressing in your town--such as taking the canvass, conducting the work of organization, making a list of voters who are for Bryan and Stevenson, and obtaining the names and addresses of Anti-McKinley Republicans so that campaign literature can be mailed to them, and also what arrangements are being made to get out the Democratic vote. Also give me your opinion as to whether the number of Democratic votes requested by the State Committee to be cast in your election district will be forthcoming.

Our object in writing you is to keep personally informed as to the actual conditions which obtain in your election district. It is important that we know what is going on, and that our information shall come from reliable sources, both within and without the regular party organization.

After the election is over, the Chairman of your County Committee will proceed to the County Clerk's Office and forward to the State Committee the number of votes actually cast in each election district. Therefore, you can see that it will establish the good standing of your organization if the number of votes requested by the State Committee are actually cast. If every Democrat who is interested in party success will work with unflagging zeal from now until election is over, we shall have a great triumph, which will give to us a Democratic President, a Democratic Governor and a Democratic State Government.

Very truly yours,

*James K. McGuire.*

*Frank Campbell.*

Chairman State Executive Committee.

Chairman Democratic State Committee.

Headquarters....Rooms 724-5-6-7-8 St. James Building, Broadway and 26th Street...And the Hoffman House.

FRANK CAMPBELL, CHAIRMAN.

JOHN N. CARLISLE, SECRETARY.

EUGENE HUGHES, TREASURER.

## Democratic State Committee.

#9

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

JAMES K. MCGUIRE, CHAIRMAN.

DAVID B. HILL,

RICHARD CROKER,

EDWARD MURPHY, JR.,

HUGH MCGLOUGHLIN,

CONRAD DIEHL,

ELIOT DANFORTH,

JOHN WHELAN,

ARTHUR A. MCLEAN,

PERRY BELMONT,

JACOB GERLING,

FRANK D. CREAMER,

JOHN L. SHEA,

WILLIAM F. GRELL,

JOHN J. KENNEDY,

CHARLES N. BULGER,

THOMAS H. DOWD.

SECRETARIES, CHARLES R. DEFREEST, JOHN A. MASON.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS, L. H. WAGER.



NEW YORK, October 2d, 1900.

My dear Sir:

I am writing to you for the purpose of inquiring as to the situation in your town. I know that you can inform me of the true condition of our party in your locality. Please advise me by early mail as to how the work in behalf of our cause is progressing in your town. Tell me what our side is doing, how the people talk and what the Republicans are doing. What in your judgment is necessary to meet the conditions that exist in your community? Do you know of any Republicans who are coming over to our side, and of any Democrats who are leaving us? We shall be glad to furnish you with anything you need in the way of literature and to some extent can help you with speakers.

Friday, October 12th, is the first day of registration in cities and villages of 5,000 or more inhabitants.

Saturday, October 13th, is the second day of registration in cities and villages of 5,000 or more inhabitants. Personal registration is necessary.

Saturday, October 13th, is the first day of registration in election districts other than in cities and villages of 5,000 or more inhabitants.

Saturday, October 20th, is the second and last day of registration in election districts other than in cities of 5,000 inhabitants or more. Please have your friends work hard to get everybody registered.

In this memorable campaign, the Democratic party is fighting a great economic battle. In the interests of the people against the corrupt trusts and illegal combinations which oppose farmers and workingmen. The Democratic platform is a new Declaration of Independence and our party stands against governing without the consent of the governed, just as our forefathers stood for the eternal principles of Liberty in 1776.

We must, and, with your aid, we are going to win in this great contest. Your active aid and co-operation is most urgently solicited.

Kindly reply within one week, and greatly oblige,

Faithfully yours,

*James K. McGuire.*

Chairman Democratic State Executive Committee.

Headquarters--Rooms 724-5-6-7-8. St. James Building, Broadway and 26th St., and the Hoffman House.

FRANK CAMPBELL, CHAIRMAN.

JOHN N. CARLISLE, SECRETARY.

EUGENE HUGHES, TREASURER.

## Democratic State Committee.

110

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:--JAMES K. MCGUIRE, CHAIRMAN; DAVID B. HILL, RICHARD CROKER, EDWARD MURPHY, JR., HUGH McLOUGHLIN, CONRAD DIEHL, ELIOT DANFORTH, JOHN WHELAN, ARTHUR A. McLEAN, PERRY BELMONT, JACOB GERLING, FRANK D. CREAMER, JOHN L. SHEA, WILLIAM F. GRELL, JOHN J. KENNEDY, CHARLES N. BULGER, THOMAS H. DOWD.  
SECRETARIES, CHARLES R. DEFREEST, JOHN A. MASON. SERGEANT-AT-ARMS, L. H. WAGER.

New York, October 3, 1900.

Dear Sir:--

Beginning this week the State Committee will furnish the Democratic papers of the state 6 columns of plate matter weekly. We will also send this week cuts of Stanchfield and Mackey and a plate of National and State nominations. Shipments will be made by Express, prepaid. The Matter is in charge of Capt. H. P. Witherstine, President of the Democratic State Editorial Association and communications regarding it may be sent either to him here or to me. Please send us a copy of your valuable paper during the remaining weeks of the campaign. I hope for your earnest co-operation.

Yours truly,

*James K. McGuire.*

Chairman Executive Com.

Headquarters....Rooms 724-5-6-7-8 St. James Building, Broadway and 26th Street...And the Hoffman House.

FRANK CAMPBELL, CHAIRMAN.

JOHN N. CARLISLE, SECRETARY.

EUGENE HUGHES, TREASURER.

## Democratic State Committee.

#11

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

JAMES K. MCGUIRE, CHAIRMAN.

HUGH McLOUGHLIN,

ARTHUR A. McLEAN,

JOHN L. SHEA,

DAVID B. HILL,

CONRAD DIEHL,

PERRY BELMONT,

WILLIAM F. GRELL,

RICHARD CROKER,

ELIOT DANFORTH,

JACOB GERLING,

JOHN J. KENNEDY,

EDWARD MURPHY, JR.,

JOHN WHELAN,

FRANK D. CREAMER,

CHARLES N. BULGER,

SECRETARIES, CHARLES R. DEFREEST, JOHN A. MASON.

THOMAS H. DOWD.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS, L. H. WAGER.



New York, October 10, 1900.

Dear Sir:

The campaign of 1900 is fast drawing to a close, and while much work has already been done by the active Democrats in every county, there is still much that can be done. The most encouraging reports reach these headquarters, and there seems to be an earnest desire on the part of the Democrats in every county to carry the State for Bryan and Stanchfield.

Republicans, realizing that they are fighting a desperate battle for supremacy, are resorting to every dishonest scheme, and we wish to warn you so that you may expose their trickery. They have the largest corruption fund ever raised by a political party in this State. This fund is being used in every way possible by fair or corrupt means to bring about the election of the Republican candidate for Governor; the impropriety of a candidate for the high office of Governor holding the place of Chairman of a State Committee is apparent to every one, and should be resented at the polls by the people in November.

Be sure that YOUR ORGANIZATION has every Democrat registered and that you have a perfect canvass by school districts, of your election district. See the members of your Town Committee, and work in harmony with them. Ask your Town Committeemen to have your Inspectors of Election thoroughly instructed in their duties regarding the registration of voters and also for election day. Let all who have anything to do at the polls study the election laws, especially that part relating to defective ballots. Let the inspectors be instructed to stand firmly for their rights, and allow no bulldozing of themselves or of Democratic voters. Look out for those who vote the Democratic ticket, to the last man. In this way, and only in this way, can we meet the Republicans, and win the victory that now seems within our grasp

Write us as often as you can, and report to us if the Democrats are all registered, and fully awake to the necessity of polling a full party vote.

Very truly yours,

*James K. McGuire.*

*Frank Campbell.*

Chairman State Executive Committee.

Chairman Democratic State Committee.



[Original Matter for Publication from Press Bureau  
Democratic State Committee.]

H13

### "MCKINLEY PROSPERITY."

Like the man who whistles to keep up his courage, the Republican campaign managers are continually harping on what they term "Republican Prosperity." It is true that the war with Spain gave industry an impetus, but at the present time the "McKinley Prosperity" seems to exist solely for Mark Hanna and the McKinley syndicate.

The plain people have to scratch for their prosperity these days. The exactions of the trusts and the throttling of the small producer by the trusts has put an overdraft check on even "McKinley Prosperity."

According to the conservative "New York Evening Post," Paterson, N. J., is experiencing harder times than ever in the history of that city. Not even in the dark years of 1873 or 1893 was Paterson in such an industrial slough of despond as at present. Five thousand skilled mechanics are idle and walking Paterson's streets as a result of recent shutdowns. From other points come reports of the same kind regarding "McKinley Prosperity."

Eighteen mills of the American Steel Company, a Trust, have discontinued work. In the iron mines of the Lake Superior and Menominee region wages have been cut from ten to fifteen per cent., and hundreds of laborers discharged outright. The Washington Mills, operated by the Woolen Trust, have closed down, throwing 5,000 people out of employment. The plant of the Lorain Steel Company, of Lorain, Ohio, comprising several mills and furnaces, has closed down. Half a dozen cotton mills have been closed in the South. All over the country the railroads report decreased earnings. These are evidences of "McKinley Prosperity" reported within the past two weeks.

### ROOSEVELT SHOWS HIS CALIBRE.

Roosevelt by his vicious outburst at St. Paul in which he declared "All Democrats are dishonest and disorderly at home and cowardly shirkers abroad," has stirred the indignant contempt of thinking men of all parties.

That any man, a candidate for the high office of Vice-President, should be capable of such an utterance seems almost incredible, but with the bragging, blustering Roosevelt such denunciations come easy. He thinks no more of indiscriminately characterizing 6,000,000 of his fellow citizens as scoundrels and cowards than the heedless fish-wife does of "calling names" at every one in sight.

Roosevelt's big list of Democratic cowards includes Dewey, Schley, Lawton, Miles, Wheeler and thousands of actual heroes of the Spanish-American war. But then it must be remembered that Teddy was "alone in Cuba," and the only simon-pure patriot who fought for his country in the recent war with Spain.

This is not the first time that Theodore Roosevelt has slandered thousands of his fellow countrymen. During his legislative career in the early eighties, Roosevelt wrote of our German and Irish citizens in a sneering manner, and denounced in bitter terms the observance of St. Patrick's day by the latter, and the traditions of the Fatherland by the former.

More recently Roosevelt in writing of life in the West, expressed his contempt of the farmers and workmen of the East. He referred in eulogistic terms to the cowboys, and declared after touching lightly on their defects, "they are much better fellows and companions than the small farmers and mechanics of the East."

No wonder the Republican campaign managers are seeking to gag this chump of conceit, who has so little respect for hosts of honest citizens. No wonder that Roosevelt, who has posed and strutted so carefully before an admiring public, is becoming more of a laughing stock and less of a hero day by day.

### BOWING TO BRITAIN.

That President McKinley and Secretary of State John Hay propose to cede to Great Britain a strip of American territory containing some of the richest mining claims in Alaska, forty miles wide and three hundred miles long, rouses patriotic Yankee blood.

English statesmen have acknowledged this strip as American territory for thirty years, and would never have dared to lay claim to it except for the fact that McKinley and Hay have truckled to Britain in recent diplomatic matters.

Even the staunchest of Republican papers denounce the surrender to Britain in the Alaska case. It is a direct wrong to hundreds of American miners and lumbermen who have acquired property rights in the territory planned as a gift to John Bull.

This is but a bad feature of a long term of cringing and yielding to Great Britain by the McKinley administration.

Can anyone imagine James G. Blaine yielding American rights in this supine manner? Can anyone imagine Grover Cleveland presenting Britain with American territory and disregarding the Monroe doctrine? Can anyone imagine Benjamin Harrison truckling and cringing to England? It remained

#14

No. 4.

[Original Matter for Publication from Press Bureau  
Democratic State Committee.]

### A FEW WORDS ABOUT TRUSTS.

The Trusts controlling food products alone are capitalized for \$987,000,000. A dozen monopolies make up the aggregate of nearly a billion dollars in stock. They all pay big dividends by taxing the hungry stomachs of the American people.

The Stove Trust is capitalized for \$100,000,000 and the Coal Trust for \$150,000,000. A man has the alternative of freezing during the cold months or paying one Trust's price for a stove and the other's exorbitant rate for coal.

In health the American citizen pays tribute to a hundred Trusts; stricken by sickness he is taxed by the Drug Trust; if he dies the Coffin Trust wrings tribute from his widow.

The Biscuit Trust must pay the Flour Trust's price for its raw material, but the man who eats the biscuit pays tribute to both the Flour and Biscuit Trusts.

The small manufacturer has been forced out of business by the Trusts. Idle mills and factories are monuments to the unhampered growth of these monopolies.

A workingman employed by a Trust is absolutely at the mercy of his employers. If he falls into disfavor at one factory he is blacklisted by every factory operated by the Trust. As the Trust controls the entire industry he must starve or take up a new line of work.

### DEMOCRATIC ACTIVITY.

From every nook and corner of New York State enthusiasm and unusual activity is reported in the ranks of the Democratic Party. The good news also comes that thousands of thoughtful and independent Republicans will in November repudiate the present warped and un-American policy of their party.

The great and winning issues of Imperialism and Trusts are the shibboleth of thousands of earnest citizens of the State who are supporting Bryan. To this is added the imperative civic demand for the ridding of the State of Republican misrule and of preventing Tom Platt from placing a puppet in the Governor's chair.

Whatever factional differences exist in the Democratic Party are but a family affair. The party is united against the common enemy, and forming battle-lines throughout the State to rout Mark Hanna's Trust-owned cohorts. When the Democracy is active, as this year in New York State, the State has a habit of going Democratic.

### TRUSTS MUST BE CRUSHED.

Chairman James K. McGuire of the Democratic State Executive Committee writes of the menace of Trusts, as follows:

Ten men in America control the business of the United States. At their joint word, or command, the country would experience the horror and miseries of a national "tie-up." This handful of ten men have it in their giant power whenever the whim or caprice should seize them to paralyze and stop permanently the wheels of industry in nearly every staple or commodity of the country. A near and growing peril, ever imminent, a reality which hourly threatens the life of the nation. Five of these men who rule the industries of the country supported Mr. Cleveland eight years ago in that presidential campaign; the other five supported Mr. Harrison. That all ten are now supporting President McKinley for re-election is a sinister coincidence and a significant fact.

In 1892 it was claimed that two hundred and fifty men controlled the United States. Great surprise was manifested at Mr. Sherman's statistics. Eight years have passed away, and now we find that ten men can prevent production and stay the hand of industry in our country. They hold in their sales the terrible power to create enforced idleness among ten millions of wage workers. Whither are we drifting, and where will it all end? Four years more of the rule of Mr. McKinley and Mr. Hanna, trust agents, and two men,



[Original Matter for Publication from Press Bureau Democratic State Committee.]

### REVOLT AGAINST PLATT GROWS.

The revolt against Platt is spreading in every section of the State. Republicans of independent spirit everywhere are preparing to throw off the yoke of boss rule by defeating Platt's pet candidate for Governor, his deputy-boss, Odell.

In many counties of the State Independent Republicans are organizing to shake off the onerous machine collar. Everywhere individual Republicans are chafing under the absolute domination of Platt. In John B. Stanchfield men of all parties recognize a fearless and independent man of broad abilities and sterling worth. If elected Governor, the fact is generally conceded that Mr. Stanchfield will administer the affairs of his office according to his conscience, not according to the dictates of any boss.

### CORRUPTED BY THE TRUSTS.

The Republican party has been delivered by false leaders into the hands of the trusts. When trusts are on trial it sits as a corrupt judge, and, at the same time, acts as counsel for the defense. In the magnitude of their capitalization, the trusts organized during McKinley's administration exceed all others that have been formed since the foundation of the Government. The millions contributed toward McKinley's election in 1896 proved a good investment for the trusts. Certain of his support for every scheme their avarice could devise and their astute lawyers formulate, with a Congress quick to record their will, they have only to seek new worlds to conquer. The holdest stroke they have yet made is their proposition for an amendment to the Constitution to subject all corporations and trusts to the federal control—Congress to control trusts, with trusts to control Congress in the control of trusts. Nothing could be more simple. When the President undertook to set up for himself for a few days, and antagonized the idea of treating Porto Rico as a foreign country by imposing customs duties on Porto Rican ports in their commerce with all other ports of the United States, and when Congress was about to enact the President's view into law, Mr. Oxnard, the overseer of the Sugar Trust, with one crack of his plantation whip, brought the President, the Secretary of War, and the House Committee on Ways and Means trembling to his feet. The President and Congress immediately reversed their position, declared the people of Porto Rico to be out of the United States and enacted a tariff law in violation of what the President had said was "a plain duty" and what the Secretary of War had said was demanded by "justice and good faith." With equal alacrity the Armor Plate Trust dictated to Congress legislation to take off all limits on the price to be paid for armor plate for our new war vessels and compelled that body to delegate to the Secretary of the Navy the legislative power of determining what price should be deemed reasonable.

barbed wire, 87½ per cent.; brooms, 40 to 50 cents a dozen; iron bolts, 150 per cent.; carpets, 18 to 20 per cent.; galvanized ware, about 40 per cent.; glassware, 20 per cent.; window glass, 50 per cent.; hats 12½ per cent.; hardware, 45 per cent.; wrought iron, 10 per cent.; knit underwear, 10 per cent.; lased oil, 20 per cent.; lumber, 25 per cent.; furniture, 25 per cent.; flour, within three weeks, 30 cents a barrel; cut nails 115 per cent.; wooden pails, 50 per cent.; pins, 27 per cent.; photo paper, 110 per cent.; paper, 25 per cent.; rubber goods, 33 per cent.; shoes, 10 per cent.; ranges, 30 per cent.; plumbers' supplies, 60 per cent.; soap, 25 per cent.; spool cotton, 18 per cent.

### MR. STANCHFIELD AND LABOR.

The absolutely untrue statement circulated by the managers of the Platt State Campaign to the effect that John B. Stanchfield is hostile to organized labor has proved a boomerang and has reacted upon its unscrupulous authors.

Hundreds of stalwart labor men who have known Mr. Stanchfield for years are voluntarily testifying to the fact that he has throughout his legislative and private career been a loyal and active friend of organized labor.

From the fact that Mr. Stanchfield has given labor practical and useful evidence of his friendship in court room and legislative hall, many prominent labor men are indignant at the silly and baseless lies spread in malice by political opponents who have never turned a hand except to work injury to organized labor.

### HANNAISM REPUDIATED.

Ex-Governor Boutwell of Massachusetts, a life-long Republican, who believes the Republican party has drifted away from its true principles, in a recent speech paid his respects to Imperialism and Mark Hanna, as follows:

"The policy of the conqueror has always been guided by one pretext: The conquered are to be well governed. Such was President McKinley's promise to the Filipinos. We begin civil government in Porto Rico by treating the inhabitants as alien subjects, and the trade regulations proceed upon the theory that we are to enjoy the markets of Porto Rico, and that a duty is to be levied upon the products of Porto Rico when brought into the United States. We are setting up a civil government which is as absolute as could be devised. Thus do we violate our promises, and prove the iniquity of the pretexts that we have tendered to the country and to our victims in the island.

"In the days of reconstruction, 'carpet bagging' was an unprecedented condition of affairs. It was abolished at an early day, and by a general concurrence of opinion. We have established a carpetbag system for Porto Rico and upon the basis of perpetuity. The first fruits of this system have been gathered already in the island of Cuba.

"In four years the doctrine of the right of self-government has been repudiated in Washington, and an avowed of the doctrine is a hazardous experiment for a number of



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#116

ADDRESS OF

**HON. F. M. SIMMONS**

BEFORE DEMOCRATIC STATE CON-  
VENTION AT GREENSBORO, N. C.,

JULY 16, 1902.

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ADDRESS OF

**HON. A. M. SCALES**

AT THE OPENING OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE  
CONVENTION AT GREENSBORO, N. C.,

JULY 18, 1902.

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[EDITORIALS FROM MORNING POST.]

**REPUBLICAN EXTRAVAGANCE VERSUS DEMOCRATIC  
EXTRAVAGANCE, SO-CALLED.**

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RALEIGH:

E. M. UZZELL, STEAM PRINTER AND BINDER.

1902.

X JK2316

DIVISION OF DOCUMENTS

#17

# DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

ADOPTED AT

**National  
Democratic  
Convention**

**St. Louis, Mo., July 6th,  
1904**



# PLATFORMS

OF THE

## Republican and Democratic Parties

1904

Also, an analysis of the Democratic platform

and

A chronological Record of the St. Louis-Esopus Episode, including  
the rejected gold plank, the Parker telegram, the reply  
of the Convention, and the unrepealed silver  
planks of 1896 and 1900

also

The Democratic Record on the Gold Standard act of 1900

and

The Record of the Democratic and Republican Parties on Financial  
Questions, 1860 to 1904.



copy 2

# "WHAT DEMOCRACY STANDS FOR"

EXTRACTS FROM SPEECH OF  
HON. JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS  
IN THE  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1906



Here is the article referred to by Mr. Hill of Connecticut and inserted in whole at Mr. Williams' request, in reply to Mr. Hill's question concerning a portion of it. It was published in the February number, 1904, of Everybody's Magazine. [Prolonged applause.]

## "WHAT DEMOCRACY STANDS FOR.

"The two great parties are fundamentally divided as Jefferson and Hamilton were. Issues change with changing conditions from year to year, but issues are, after all, but the application of fundamental principles to conditions.

"As to the tariff, the Democratic party stands for the principle that protectionism is a system of taxation whereby many are robbed in order that a few may be hothouse by legislation into artificial prosperity. The method whereby 'protection' does this is by deflecting capital and labor from naturally profitable pursuits into pursuits made by legislation profitable, pursuits which without legislation would have been less profitable or perhaps not profitable at all.

"The ultimate goal of Democratic striving is 'tariff for revenue only,' but in the striving toward this goal common sense, good judgment, and conservatism will prevail and time will enter as a factor. Perhaps it might be said that an ideal 'Democratic tariff for revenue only' would consist in levying import duties upon all or nearly all imports, dividing them, however, into three classes—first, necessities of life and necessities of industries; secondly, comforts; and, third, luxuries.

## "THE REFORMER MUST GO SLOW.

"The general principle that protectionism is wrong, morally wrong, a prostitution of government for private ends, should never be forgotten; the goal ought not to be lost sight of. At the same time friends of tariff reform would not strike down in a revolutionary way, 'over night,' as the Germans say, all the scaffolding which the false system has erected. Even in Great Britain, where free trade was and is possible, free trade was not reached in that way. Duties were reduced amidst the dismal predictions of the advocates of protectionism that 'destruction and ruin,' 'starvation and poverty,' would follow. Destruction, ruin, starvation, and poverty did not follow after the duty was removed. Object

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#20

# The Democratic Platform

FOR THE

## State Of Idaho

1910

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We reaffirm our allegiance to the principles and policies of government as declared in our last national platform.

We favor the election of United States senator by the direct vote of the people, and until such amendment to the constitution of the United States be adopted, we favor an amendment to the election laws of the state so as to provide for the nomination of United States senators by the people and pledging legislative candidates to vote for the candidate for United States senator who receives the highest number of votes at such election, regardless of party.

We favor the ratification by the state legislature of the proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States providing for an income tax.

We denounce the Payne-Aldrich tariff law as unjust, unfair and oppressive and framed entirely in the interests of the

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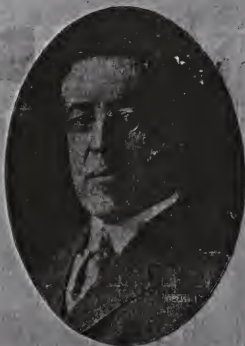
#21



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H22 X-JM2316

# WORKERS' MANUAL



PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON

"THE LAND HE GUARDS ALONE ESCAPES THE SHOCK!"

THIS MANUAL IS TO BE RETURNED  
TO THE  
DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS  
NEW YORK CITY  
IMMEDIATELY AFTER ELECTION



Democratic Party, South Carolina.

# Rules of the Democratic Party of South Carolina

Adopted by the Democratic State Convention, Holden at  
Columbia, May 17, 1916

At the convention of the Democratic party of the State of South Carolina begun and holden at Columbia on the 17th day of May in the year 1916, the following rules are ordained and established in place of the constitution and rules heretofore in force which are hereby declared null and void.

## Meaning of Words.

2. The words and phrases used in these rules shall, unless the same be plainly inconsistent with the context be construed as follows:

(1) "County committee" means the county executive committee.

(2) "County chairman" means the chairman of the county executive committee.

(3) "State committee" means the State executive committee.

(4) "State chairman" means the chairman of the State executive committee.

(5) "Primary" means the primary election of the party.

(6) "General election" means the general election, whether for United States or State or county offices.

(7) "Club district" means the territory set apart for each Democratic club, whether it be a ward or township or a subdivision thereof.

(8) "The party" means the Democratic party of South Carolina.

(9) "Rules" means this constitution and rules (except in section 1 where the term means the constitution and rules formerly in effect).

(10) Inhabitants means the number of inhabitants according to the federal census last taken.

## Clubs.

3. One of more clubs shall be organized in each township or ward, except as hereinafter provided, each of which clubs shall have a distinct title. "The \_\_\_\_\_ Democratic club," and shall elect a president and one or

more vice presidents, a secretary and treasurer, and may have the following working committees, of not less than three members each, viz: A committee on registration, an executive committee and such other committees as to each club may seem expedient.

In the absence of the secretary or in case of his inability to act, unless it is otherwise provided in these rules, he shall designate another member of the club to perform his duties, or the members of the club shall elect a secretary to take his place.

4. The president or five members shall have power to call all special meetings of the club (except for reorganization, provided for in the succeeding section), and at all special meetings one-tenth of the members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, of which meeting at least 48 hours' public notice shall be given.

5. The clubs shall meet on the fourth Saturday in April of each election year for the reorganization; provided, That the county committee may name any other day within the same week for such club meeting by giving at least two weeks' notice by advertisement in one or more county papers. In case any existing club shall fail to reorganize on the day fixed, the county committee may fix a day for such club to meet for reorganization by giving two weeks' notice, as provided in this section.

6. The qualifications for membership in any club of the party in this State, and for voting at a primary shall be as follows, viz: The applicant for membership, or voter, shall be 21 years of age, or shall become so before the succeeding general election, and be a white Democrat. He shall be a citizen of the United States and of this State. No person shall belong to any club or vote in any primary unless he has resided in the State two years and in the county six months



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#124

## JUDGE J. E. YANTIS

OF WACO

Associate Justice Texas Supreme Court

Candidate to succeed himself.

Subject to the Democratic Primary July 22, 1916.



### A BRIEF REVIEW OF HIS LIFE

#### STRONG ENDORSEMENTS OF HIS CANDIDACY.

Hon. J. E. Yantis, a resident citizen of Waco, Texas, and now an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas, to which position he was appointed by Governor Ferguson in May, 1915, was born in Hickman County, Kentucky, and at the age of fifteen years, removed with his parents to Coffin County, Texas, where he resided at the time of his admission to the bar at McKinney, in that county.

Shortly after being admitted to the bar he moved to Sweetwater, the county seat of Nolan County, Texas, and engaged in the practice of law at that place and surrounding counties, until his removal to Waco in 1893, where he was actively engaged in the practice of law at the time of his appointment to the Supreme Court of Texas.

In 1898 Judge Yantis was elected as a member of the State Senate from the Eleventh Senatorial District, and served his constituents with fidelity and ability as Senator for one term, after which he was appointed Assistant Attorney General of Texas, by Governor Lanham. His service in this important position, as attorney for the State in all cases coming before the Court of Criminal Appeals, was at all times characterized by an earnest purpose to aid in the prop-

#25

Delegates and Alternates  
to the  
Democratic National  
Convention

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San Francisco  
June 28, 1920

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# Senator Owen Suggests the Outline of a Platform Praising the Achievements of the Democratic Party and President Wilson. #26

The following outline was submitted to the Committee on Resolutions for consideration by the Oklahoma Member of the Committee on Resolutions, Hon. Thos. D. Lyons, on behalf of Senator Owen

The Democratic party in the National Convention assembled enthusiastically endorses the magnificent and glorious record of achievement of the Democratic administration under the brilliant, wise and patriotic leadership of our great American President, Woodrow Wilson, and invites the careful attention of the liberal and forward-looking elements of America to its record of achievement.

## ACHIEVEMENTS.

It revised the monopoly covering tariff "downward" and not upward, as the Republicans had wrongfully done.

It put the necessities of life on the free list. It removed unjust tariff discriminations and inequalities.

It stimulated imports and exports from four billions of dollars in 1913, to ten billions in 1919.

It established the Tariff Commission to take the tariff out of politics and put it on an intelligent, honest, business basis.

It established the progressive income tax; the progressive inheritance tax; the excess profits tax, to meet the cost of war.

## FOR THE FARM.

For the farmers it passed the Farm Loan Act, furnishing the capital and enabling the farmers to get cheap money on long time; the Agricultural Extension Act; the Good Roads Act, and acts standardizing grain and cotton. It established the Postal Savings Banks, built up the Parcel Post System and extended the rural routes.

## LABOR.

For labor it established a Department of Labor, a Child's Bureau, a Woman's Bureau, the Eight-Hour Law, and the Workmen's compensation Act. It declared that "labor is not a commodity," and it passed the Vocational Instruction Act. It developed a Bureau of Mines and a Bureau of Standards.

## BUILT MERCHANT MARINE.

It passed the Seaman's Act and built the Merchant Marine of ten millions of tons of ships to take our commerce and flag to the ends of the earth.

## FEDERAL RESERVE ACT.

For business men, manufacturers, merchants and bankers, it passed the Federal Reserve Act to stabilize credit and prevent panic, and took the monopoly of credits from the money trust.

It took the country in a period of serious depression in 1913, and, after winning the greatest war in history, presents it in a condition of the greatest activity and prosperity.

It brought the banking system to one hundred per cent efficiency. Last year not a depositor of the National Banking system lost a dollar from failures.

## MONOPOLIES.

Monopolies: It passed the Clayton

organized thirty thousand four-minute men; called to the Colors ten million Americans; expanded the navy and merchant marine; provided the munitions of war; trained and transported the required forces to Europe; crushed the morale of the Teutonic forces, and won the greatest military and moral victory in the history of the world. It brought about a world treaty of peace and a world League of Nations which will assure the peace and happiness of mankind for all time.

With the aid of the progressive Republicans, it passed two great Constitutional amendments through Congress—prohibition and woman's suffrage.

It is impossible to believe the American people will rebuke this magnificent and most wonderful record of accomplishment.

## THE PRESIDENT.

We extend to the President of the United States our heartfelt sympathy in his illness and our earnest prayers for his happy recovery. We tender him our heartfelt congratulations upon the glorious record of achievement accomplished under his patriotic and brilliant leadership.

The American people must judge parties by their conduct, and on this basis we are entitled to appeal with confidence to the American people for their support.

## DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic party is the one great liberal and progressive party in America which yields neither to reaction nor to radicalism. It stands for the rights of all people, rich and poor, of whatever nationality or creed. It stands for liberty, justice and righteousness. It stands strongly for popular government, and those well-known processes through which the people may exercise control of their own affairs.

Democracy is a spirit not to be appalled, corrupted or compromised. It knows no baseness; it cowers to no danger; it oppresses no weakness; it is fearless, generous and humane; it rebukes the arrogant, cherishes honor, and sympathizes with the humble. It asks nothing but what it concedes; it concedes nothing but what it demands. Destructive only to despotism, it is the sole conservator of liberty, labor and property. It is the law of nature pervading the land. In the history of our race it has developed and illustrated the highest moral and intellectual attributes of our nature. It is a noble, sublime sentiment which expands our affections, enlarges our sympathies, and elevates the soul of man. It is the spirit which animated our Revolutionary Fathers, and we shall maintain it in all its purity, power and virtue for the preservation of our people.

## PLEDGES MADE.

The Democratic party, recognizing the vital importance of American Inter-

## FAVORS HEALTH SERVICE.

It favors developing a public health service.

It favors the political and economic equality of men and women, the development of the woman's bureau, the child's bureau and the protection of industry. It favors fair wages for labor, just treatment, reasonable hours, safety, sanitary conditions, collective bargaining, the right to be represented by counsel of its own choosing, participation in management and in profits.

It favors an adequate mechanism for the peaceful settlement of disputes by conciliation and arbitration under which the rights of the public as well as capital and labor shall be adequately safeguarded.

## SUPPORT FARMERS.

We pledge support to those engaged in agriculture, protection of their co-operative organizations, the extension of the Federal farm loan system and legislation to promote personal credits in production and distribution. We shall take steps to promote farm and home ownership and abate the evils of the farm tenant system. We shall promote the comprehensive study of farm production cost at home and abroad and the uncensored publication of facts found.

We are opposed to any further advancement of Oriental labor on the farms of America.

## FAVOR SUFFRAGE.

Woman Suffrage: We urge the full enfranchisement of women and appeal to all Governors of States which have not yet ratified the Federal suffrage amendment to convene their legislatures for this purpose, and we call upon the Democratic members of such legislatures to vote for the amendment, to the end that American women may participate in the 1920 election.

We favor the faithful execution of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution in accordance with its true meaning as illustrated in the Volstead Act.

Compulsory military training: We oppose compulsory military training in time of peace. We favor the repeal of the war-time sedition and espionage laws and the complete recognition of the fundamental rights of free speech, free press and free assemblage.

We favor amnesty for political prisoners guilty of no overt act against the statutes.

## THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE.

We favor the immediate passage of the Treaty of Peace and the Covenant of the League, with such reservations as are acceptable to the President and to the Senate of the United States, and expect them to reconcile their differences without impairing the essential integrity of the covenant. The majority has power to declare war—

## # 27

Lyons, on behalf of Senator Owen

organized thirty thousand four-infante men; called to the Colors ten million Americans; expended the navy and merchant marine; provided the munitions of war; trained and transported the required forces to Europe; crushed the morale of the Teutonic forces, and won the greatest military and moral victory in the history of the world. It brought about a world treaty of peace and a world League of Nations which will assure the peace and happiness of mankind for all time.

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Democracy is a spirit not to be appalled, corrupted or compromised. It knows no baseness; it cowers to no danger; it oppresses no weakness; it is fearless, generous and humane; it rebukes the arrogant, cherishes honor, and

It sympathizes with the humble. It asks nothing but what it concedes; it concedes nothing but what it demands. Destructive only to despotism, it is the sole conservator of liberty, labor and property. It is the law of nature pervading the land. In the history of our

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[illegible]

**PLEDGES MADE.**

The Democratic party, recognizing the vital importance of American international trade, pledges itself to support measures aiding the development of the commercial diplomatic service; the stabilization of foreign exchange by suitable banking legislation; the promotion and upbuilding of the American Merchant Marine; the safeguarding of American mercantile interests.

broad; the fostering of world standardization to facilitate interchange of commodities; the removal of disabilities and inequalities in marine insurance.

and in the application of foreign

ports; the expansion of cable, wireless and postal communication throughout the world, and the encouragement of scientific educational study by American of world trade institutions and problems.

3. *Monoclonal*—14. Group the unknown

**anabaptism:** It favors the vigorous

World Peace: It negotiated treaties with all important nations of the world, except the Teutonic allies. When war became unavoidable and the people demanded it, the Democratic party organized the war which defeated the Teutonic allies on the battlefield and

It favors developing a public health service.

It favors the political and economic equality of men and women, the development of the woman's bureau, the child's bureau and the protection of industry. It favors fair wages for labor, just treatment, reasonable hours, safety, sanitary conditions, collective bargaining, the right to be represented by counsel of its own choosing, participation in management and in profits.

It favors an adequate mechanism for the peaceful settlement of disputes by conciliation and arbitration under which the rights of the public as well as capital and labor shall be adequately safeguarded.

We pledge support to those engaged in agriculture, protection of their co-operative organizations, the extension of the Federal farm loan system and legislation to promote personal credits in production and distribution. We shall take steps to promote farm and home ownership and abate the evils of the farm tenant system. We shall promote the comprehensive study of farm production cost at home and abroad and the uncensored publication of facts found.

We are opposed to any further admittance of Oriental labor on the farms of America.

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We favor the faithful execution of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution in accordance with its true meaning as illustrated in the Volstead Act.

**Compulsory military training:** We oppose compulsory military training in time of peace. We favor the repeal of the war-time sedition and espionage laws and the complete recognition of the fundamental rights of free speech, free press and free assembly.

We favor amnesty for political prisoners guilty of no overt act against the statutes.

We favor the immediate passage of the Treaty of Peace and the Covenant of the League, with such reservations as are acceptable to the President and to the Senate of the United States, and expect them to reconcile their differences without impairing the essential integrity of the covenant. The majority has power to declare war. The majority should have power to declare peace. The reservations which the majority demand should be yielded rather than leave the country in a technical state of war or defeat the prompt entry of the United States into the covenant of the League.

The government should control, and in part at least operate our merchant marine and establish American trade routes and fair freight rates at sea.

We favor the vigorous prosecution  
of the rights of American citizens at  
home and abroad.

We favor the full recognition of the just claims of our soldiery, sailors and marines.

We favor the tariff commission, reciprocity, and a moderately low flexible tariff.

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#28

A Guide to Voters of  
Pennsylvania



*Democratic party. Pennsylvania.*

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"EQUAL JUSTICE TO ALL"

#29



### WILLIAM A. HILL

Democratic Candidate for Judge of  
the Supreme Court  
(Ten-Year Term)

One of Northern Colorado's builders. Interested in farming and stockraising.

As Mayor of Fort Morgan he advocated municipal-owned water and light plants, of which that city now boasts.

Thirty-six years in Colorado. For 8 years State Senator from the Fort Morgan District. For 10 years—1908-1918—Judge of Colorado's Supreme Court.

His record discloses Fearless and Impartial Judicial Administration.



64

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#30

# Democratic State Platform



Adopted by the  
**Democratic State Convention**  
Indianapolis, Ind.

June 1, 1922

CL-15

## \$159 a Family

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### Added to Living Cost By Fordney Tariff

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#### Indiana Farmers Lose \$200,000,000 Under New Tariff.

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The Fordney tariff bill, passed by Congress in September, is the greatest tax burden ever imposed on the American people in time of peace. It adds to their taxes more than \$4,000,000,000, an amount that exceeds all the income, excess profits and other taxes combined now collected by the government. It is almost a billion dollars a year more than it costs to run the government.

While it costs the people over \$4,000,000,000 in taxes, even its friends do not claim that the government will get more than \$350,000,000 revenue. The balance goes to the Trusts, the Profiteers and the favored interests.

Out of every \$11 additional taxes the people pay, the government gets only \$1. The other \$10 goes to the privileged few.

It encourages and legalizes profiteering.

It practically puts an embargo on foreign trade, already reduced one-half under this administration. A big foreign trade is necessary to agricultural prosperity.



*Democratic Party, New York (State)*

# DEMOCRATIC STATE PLATFORM

1922

Adopted at  
Democratic State Convention  
SYRACUSE, N. Y.  
Sept. 29, 1922



ALFRED E. SMITH  
Democratic Candidate for Governor



Issued by  
Democratic State Committee



*Copy 2*

X-12916

#33

# DEMOCRATIC HAND BOOK

ISSUED BY THE

**Democratic State Central  
Committee****CAMPAIGN OF 1922***Democratic party, Nevada.***To the Voters of Nevada:**

**WE** are herewith presenting for your consideration brief sketches of our congressional and state candidates; also, some interesting facts concerning state finances and other matters relative to the present campaign.

Our ticket is an exceptionally strong one. Each candidate is peculiarly fitted for the particular position to which he is aspiring. It is our sincere and conscientious belief that the nominees make up as a whole the best ticket ever presented by any party to the voters of this state. Your support for the entire ticket is most respectfully requested.

**Wm. McKnight,**  
Chairman.

**Reno, Nevada, October 7, 1922**

#34

**PROGRESS**

*vs.*

**REACTION**

---

**Public Welfare**

*vs.*

**Special Interests**

*Issued by the  
Democratic State Committee  
Murray Hill Hotel, New York City*

**1922**



*copy 2*

#35

## ADDRESS

*DELIVERED BY HONORABLE SAMUEL M.  
RALSTON, DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR  
U. S. SENATOR, BEFORE INDIANA LEAGUE  
OF WOMEN VOTERS AT LAFAYETTE, IN-  
DIANA, MAY 9, 1922.*



HON. SAMUEL M. RALSTON

X-JK2316

THOMAS J. SPELLACY #36

OF HARTFORD



DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR  
**UNITED STATES SENATOR**

## A PROPHECY



copy 2

# PLATFORM

OF THE  
DEMOCRATIC PARTY  
OF ARIZONA

*Unanimously Adopted by the Democratic  
Party Council in Phoenix, on Tuesday,  
the Twenty-Sixth Day of September  
Nineteen Hundred Twenty-Two*



ISSUED BY THE  
Democratic State Central Committee  
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

VERNON L. VAUGHN, Chairman  
LOUIS B. WHITNEY, Secretary

*Democratic party, Colorado.*

**Platform**  
**of the**  
**Democratic Party**  
**of Colorado**

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**Declaration of Principles of Democratic  
Candidates in the General Election  
November 7, 1922**



X-JK2316

#40



DAVID E. FITZGERALD  
Mayor of New Haven,  
Democratic Nominee For Governor.

24

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# Senator Wesley Staley

OF ARVADA

## Democratic Candidate for State Treasurer

Senator Staley, the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, rose from the ranks by sheer force of grit and industry, by the assiduous performance of every duty that was imposed upon him. He was only fifteen years old when he started in life for himself in the State of Illinois. Most of his active life has been spent in Colorado, as he came here in 1889, and he has done his part in the up-building of the state. Although in the bank business at the present time, it was not without hard labor, both on the farm and in industry that he made his advancement in life. For several years he was a homesteader in San Luis Valley, with all the difficulties and hard work that helping develop a virgin country implies. He is probably the only bank president on record whose introduction to his bank was as a daily laborer in the construction of the building. This was his experience as to the first bank with which he became connected, at Hopper, Colorado, in the nineties. Since that time he has always been connected with the banking business, having been for several years president of the First National Bank at Arvada. The various institutions with which he has been connected have all enjoyed a successful existence. Intuition, training and experience have made Senator Staley a successful business man, and his wide experience has been of great benefit to the state. He is most careful to safeguard the rights of those who intrust money to his institution, and also readily extends credit to persons of responsibility who come to him when money is needed for business expansion. From his early occupation, as well as from his present business principles, he is especially interested in the promotion of agriculture, both because he believes that the prosperity of the farmer in his region will be his prosperity, and because of the benefit the expansion of such industry will be to the state as a whole.

Senator Staley, as will be implied by his title, is not unacquainted with state affairs, having served the county of Jefferson for six years, the last four years in the senate. During that time he was a member of the senate finance committee, serving the last two years of his term as chairman. This experience gave him a good idea of the needs of the state, as well as an insight into the needs of economical administration of its affairs. As to the mere ability of Senator Staley to well conduct the affairs of the State Treasury, his long experience in financial and state matters leaves no doubt. As to his integrity and the estimation of him by the people of the community in which he resides, perhaps no better indication can be given than to quote the words of one of the local papers of Jefferson county appearing soon after his first election to the legislature:

"The Sun has a word to say in appreciation of Jefferson county's representative elect, Wesley Staley. The Sun did not support Mr. Staley for the office. Mr. Staley is an old-line Democrat and there are a number of things in which we differ, hence the Sun could not consistently support him in the campaign. We have had a personal acquaintance with Mr. Staley for more than twenty years. We have seen him rise from a poor boy, a common laborer, to his present position of affluence and standing in the community. He has been a successful business man, and in all the dealings with his fellow men he has never been accused of crookedness or deception. He has a record of being straightforward and open in all his dealings and he never made a promise that he did not redeem, either in a business or a political way. His word was always considered as good as his bond. Mr. Staley has lived in Arvada for many years and his integrity is unquestioned."

#42

# DEMOCRATIC BOOK of FACTS



*For Candidates and Speakers*  
Congressional and Senatorial Campaign of 1926



Published by  
The Democratic National Senatorial Committee,  
PETER G. GERRY, Chairman.  
The Democratic National Congressional Committee,  
WILLIAM A. OLDFIELD, Chairman.

*One Fact is Worth a Dozen Theories*



*Democratic party - Novel books, tracts, etc.*

X-JP2316

#43

# Convention Manual

*Compiled by*

Clarence Cannon

*For The*

## Democratic National Committee

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*At the Instance of*

John J. Raskob

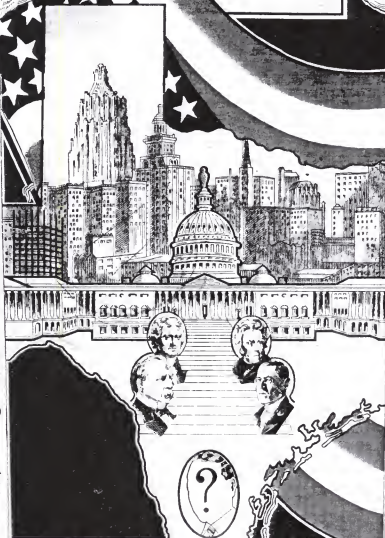
*Chairman*

OFFICIAL SOUVENIR PROGRAM

# NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

ALABAMA  
ARIZONA  
ARKANSAS  
CALIFORNIA  
COLORADO  
CONNECTICUT  
DELAWARE  
FLORIDA  
GEORGIA  
IDAHO  
ILLINOIS  
INDIANA  
IOWA  
KANSAS  
KENTUCKY  
LOUISIANA  
MAINE  
MARYLAND  
MASS.  
MICHIGAN  
MINNESOTA  
MISSISSIPPI  
MISSOURI  
MONTANA  
NEBRASKA  
NEVADA  
N. HAMPSHIRE

N. JERSEY  
N. MEXICO  
NEW YORK  
N. CAROLINA  
N. DAKOTA  
OHIO  
OKLAHOMA  
OREGON  
PENN.  
R. ISLAND  
S. CAROLINA  
S. DAKOTA  
TENN.  
TEXAS  
UTAH  
VERMONT  
VIRGINIA  
WASH.  
W. VIRGINIA  
WISCONSIN  
WYOMING  
ALASKA  
D. COLUMBIA  
HAWAII  
PIL IS.-VIRGIN I.  
PORTO RICO  
CANAL ZONE



HOUSTON

TEXAS

JUNE 28, 1928

FIFTY

CENTS

Bureau of Publicity, Democratic National Committee  
1066 National Press Building

Release for A. M. Papers  
Wednesday, February 11th

Washington, D. C.

C-11  
1 9 3 1

1931  
Washington, February 10th -- Democratic National Headquarters announced today the following call for a meeting of the Democratic National Committee, to be held in Washington on March 5th,

"A meeting of the Democratic National Committee is hereby called to be held at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., March 5, 1931, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

"The purpose of the meeting is to receive reports of the splendid accomplishments secured during the past eighteen months by the fine organization in Washington built up under the able direction and leadership of Jouett Shouse, Chairman of our Executive Committee; and to discuss plans and policies to govern our activities during the next fifteen months. These discussions and decisions will be most important and the presence of every member is therefore earnestly requested.

"In addition there will be presented to the meeting the result of a two months' survey, not yet completed, by the John Price Jones Corporation of New York covering a comprehensive plan for soliciting funds to meet our deficit and carry on our work both during and between national campaigns.

"Very sincerely yours,

"John J. Raskob  
"CHAIRMAN"

Bureau of Publicity, Democratic National Committee  
1066 National Press Building  
Washington, D. C.

#46

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

C-12-1931

Washington, Feb. 11-- Jouett Shouse, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee, sent the following telegram today to Charles A. Greathouse, Secretary of the Committee, in relation to the death of Edward G. Hoffman, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, former Secretary of the Democratic National Committee and long prominent in party affairs in the State of Indiana:

"February 11, 1931.

"Honorable Charles A. Greathouse  
Secretary, Democratic National Committee  
Indianapolis  
Indiana.

"It is with deep regret I learn from your telegram of the death of Edward G. Hoffman of Fort Wayne, Indiana, former Secretary of the Democratic National Committee. Stop On behalf of the Committee I wish to express sincere sympathy with the members of Mr. Hoffman's family in their individual loss and with the Indiana Democracy in the loss to our Party, which Mr. Hoffman served so faithfully and efficiently in an official capacity.

"Jouett Shouse, Chairman Executive Committee  
of the Democratic National Committee."

Edward G. Hoffman was a member of the Democratic National Committee from 1916 to 1920. He was the member in charge of the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis in 1916 and Secretary of the Democratic National Convention at San Francisco in 1920. He was Democratic candidate for U. S. Senator in 1908.

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REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE  
Barr Building

1147

FUTURE RELEASE.

Washington, D. C.,  
March 25, 1931.

The following statement by Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, is for publication in MORNING papers of THURSDAY, March 25, 1931.

Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, Republican "whip" in the Senate in a statement issued through the Republican National Committee today said that Mr. J. J. Shouse, Democratic National Executive Chairman, was undertaking by an attack upon the President to camouflage the control which Tammany exercises over the National Democratic party as that party is at present organized. Senator Jones' statement follows:

"Mr. J. J. Shouse, Democratic National Executive Chairman, has sought to cover up the shortcomings of Tammany by an attack upon President Hoover and by an ingenious plea that New York City be allowed to tame the Tiger. As Mr. John J. Raskob's hand-picked assistant it was to be expected that Mr. Shouse would thus undertake to camouflage the control which Tammany exercises over the National Democratic party as it is at present organized.

"Naturally, he seeks to draw public attention away from the fact that the Tiger took over control of the Democratic National Convention at Houston in 1928 and nominated one of its satchems as the standard bearer of the party. That control is still exercised. The Tammany satchem still is the titular leader of the Democratic party and he exercised that leadership at the recent meeting of the Democratic National Committee in Washington when spokesmen for southern democracy sought to head off a Tammany inspired plan to commit the Democratic party to a wet plank in its 1932 platform.

"Just how potent Tammany is in the councils of the National Democratic party is clearly demonstrated in the record of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York, in his dealings with the scandals in New York City. Only a few days ago the New York Herald Tribune quoted Tammany leaders as having sent word to the governor that they would not stand idly by while he sought to win support for his Democratic Presidential boom 'among the bigots of the South and West' by removing Mayor James J. Walker and other officials from office.

"In defending Tammany, Mr. Shouse takes occasion to continue his campaign of defamation of the President of the United States. But that he should throw mud at the President with one hand while stroking the back of the Tammany Tiger with the other is only another illustration of the unusual attainments of Mr. Shouse which so ordered him to Mr. Raskob, mortgagee of the Democratic party, and Alfred E. Smith, its titular leader.



REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE  
Barr Building

FUTURE RELEASE.

Washington, D. C.  
May 8, 1951.

The following excerpts from an address by Representative Will R. Wood at the National Capital Club are for release to MORNING papers of SATURDAY, May 9.

In an address to the National Capital Republican Club Friday evening in the Willard Hotel, Representative Will R. Wood, of Indiana, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee and of the National Republican Congressional Committee, contrasted the constructive record of Republican administrations with the unsound policies and dangerous panaceas that have been at one time or another the emblems of Democracy.

Chairman Wood called attention to the inconsistencies, the fake issues, and the unsound and abandoned schemes which constitute the record of the Democratic party and pointed out the absolute reversal of policy seen in its record from one election to the next.

Expressing his faith and confidence in the young Republican movement sponsored by the National Capital Republican club, Chairman Wood called attention to the achievements of the present administration and urged the support of the President.

Excerpts from Representative Wood's remarks follow:

The Republican party has never seized upon a fake issue in an attempt, out of desperation, to win a campaign. It has always been the party of sound money and safe financial management of public affairs. It has always been a party of a protective tariff designed to maintain the American standards of living by protecting American industry and American agriculture, and insuring the welfare of the industrial wage earner and the man on the farm. Contrary to the years of Democratic misrepresentation that it is controlled by predatory wealth and animated by sinister motives, a review of national legislation for two generations shows that the Republican Party has placed upon our statute books practically every law which has for its purpose the improvement of the rank and file of American citizens.

The Republican Party has never followed strange gods. It has never indulged in political hallucinations. It has never sought to win a Presidency or carry a Congress by compromising with destructive influences and uneconomic forces. It has never done so, I am proud to repeat, and will not do so now in the face of the renowned clamor for half-baked experiments and repudiated populist doctrine: no matter what the source.

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REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE  
Barr Building

FUTURE RELEASE,

Washington, D. C.,  
June 6, 1931.

The following statement by Senator Henry D. Hatfield, of West Virginia, is for RELEASE to MORNING papers of Saturday, June 6.

Pointing out that John J. Raskob is steadily increasing the mortgage he holds upon the Democratic party despite plans announced at the Democratic National Committee meeting to raise \$6,000,000., Senator Henry D. Hatfield, of West Virginia, observed today that the sole apparent outcome of this proposal is that Mr. Raskob has "loaned" the Democratic National Committee another \$40,000.

Senator Hatfield's statement in full follows:

"Execution of the elaborate program for financing the Democratic National Committee in the sum of \$6,000,000, adopted by the Democratic National Committee at its March meeting in Washington, appears to have encountered some difficulties.

"Anyhow Mr. John J. Raskob, Chairman of the Committee, found himself still financing practically all of the committee's activities during the quarter which ended on May 31, last.

"The report of the treasurer of the committee to the clerk of the House of Representatives, as reported in the press, shows total receipts of \$41,721 for that three months' period, of which \$40,000 is listed as 'loans' from Mr. Raskob. These advances, made in four \$10,000 lots, increased the total that the committee owes Mr. Raskob to \$395,250. and advanced to \$707,054 the grand sum in which the Democratic Committee is 'in the red'. Besides the huge sum owed to Mr. Raskob, the Committee still is indebted to the County Trust Company, of New York, for \$402,250 on account of the principal of loans, plus \$9,554 of accrued interest still unpaid.

"Thus it is seen that Mr. Raskob is steadily increasing the size of the mortgage which he holds upon the once proud party of Jefferson and Jackson".

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REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE  
Barr Building

Washington, D. C.,  
June 7, 1931.

FUTURE RELEASE.

The following statement by Representative John Q. Tilson, of Connecticut, is for publication in MORNING papers of MONDAY, June 8.

Representative John Q. Tilson, of Connecticut, Republican Leader in the House of Representatives, today issued the following statement:

"Hammers in hand, Democratic leaders are busy building for 1932 a platform having as its motif denunciation of all things Republican, the same strain that has run through all the Democratic platforms for more than half a century. These leaders denounce the Republican administration, as they always have done, but they fail to specify what they would do along constructive lines if their party comes to power - just an old Democratic custom.

"Free trade Democrats criticize the Republican tariff while their colleagues will before the Tariff Commission for higher rates on commodities produced in their sections. Aligning themselves with those foreign interests which wish to see our tariff destroyed, immigration bars removed and the cancellation of foreign debts, the Democratic spokesmen spout anti-tariff arguments coined abroad and 'denounce' Republican protection without specifying what rates they would lower or what branches of industry and agriculture they would cripple.

"Marked by internal dissension and unable to agree on anything except criticism of the party in power, Democracy is following its traditional course. Having no constructive platform the party leaders indulge in their favorite pastime of maligning the opposition and opposing the existing order of things.

"This is the typical Democratic method of vaguing campaigns. It was true in 1876, and it will be just as true in 1932.

"In 1876 the Democratic National Platform declared, 'We denounce the fiscal policy of the Republican party'. In the next plank it announced: 'We denounce the system of Federal taxation'. And the next: 'We denounce the financial ineptitude of the Republican party'. The next plank continued in the same 'constructive' tenor: 'We denounce the present tariff levied upon nearly 4,000 articles as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality and false pretenses'.

Senator Cordell Hall might have written <sup>that</sup> himself.

In 1880 the Democratic party wrote a short platform in which it specifically reaffirmed its denunciations in the previous platform and then to make its dislike of all things Republican perfectly clear, it inserted a plank which read: 'We exonerate the course of this administration'.

# WEEKLY CLIP SHEET

BUREAU OF PUBLICITY  
DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE  
1065 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

notor Blaine (Rep., Wis.) Charges Post Office Lease Interests Gave \$1,250,000 to G. O. P. Campaigns

Washington, Feb.—Senator Blaine (Rep., Wis.), Chairman of the Senate committee investigating post office leases, announced that he would develop evidence showing that post office lease interests have contributed \$1,250,000 to a Republican Party in the last two national campaigns.

In an interview with the press, he said: "We have the names of contributors of more than \$1,250,000. They are the names of individuals who are heavily interested in post office leases and all of these contributions went to the Republican Party."

John H. Bartlett, former First Assistant Postmaster General, testified before the committee that he had been sent to St. Paul in connection with a post office lease there to further condemnation proceedings, holding out the hope of a new post office building, while the use was under investigation by a local and jury.

"Is it not a fact that you were sent to St. Paul to call off the grand jury?" Senator Blaine asked the witness.

"I didn't know I was sent there for that purpose," Mr. Bartlett replied.

"But don't you realize now," Chairman Blaine asked, "that you were part of a scheme to chloroform the grand jury investigation and defeat the administration of justice?"

"I can see now that I probably was begun used toward that end," Bartlett replied, "and that I was directed to do certain things which fitted into somebody's scheme, but I didn't know it at the time."

Postmaster General Brown refused to answer questions concerning some phases of the post office lease situation on the ground that it would be "incompatible with the public interest."

The hearing has developed that there are about 6,500 leased buildings used by the Post Office Department, the total annual rental paid for them being \$16,100,000.

Appropriations for Boards, Bureaus, Commissions and other independent agencies for the fiscal year 1932 as recently passed up in the Senate were \$1,650,000. This is only \$64,490,704 less than a total appropriation of the Wilson administration in the last year before the war (1916), when they were \$114,490,704.

Wool Tariff Cuts Leave Rates Higher Than 1922 Tariff—One Increase Hits Farmers

Washington, Feb.—Nearly 8 months after the passage of the Smoot-Grundy tariff, President Hoover approved the tariff Commission's recommendations made by the tariff Commission concerning rates on a new tariff act. Seven items are all with. On two—ultra-marine blue and wood floor coverings—the rates are remain as they are.

On four items—maple sugar and syrup, saw hats, pigskin leather for sporting shoes and wool floor, the rates are raised, but the duty on wool floor, which cut from 33 1/2 to 25 per cent by the reduction below the rate of the McKinley-McCumber tariff of 1922.

The one increase is in woven wire fencing and netting, largely used by miners, on which the rate is jacked up from 45 to 50 per cent before weaving down to 60 per cent after weaving. Under the caption, "Some More Tariff Ability," the New York World comments on these changes:

"The one commodity on which the rate has been increased—woven wire fencing and netting—is more important than all

four of those put together on which the rates have been reduced. Wire fencing is used chiefly by farmers and a commission has jacked up a duty by 11 per cent notwithstanding the fact that the tariff revision of 1930 was supposed to be mainly for the farmer's benefit."

The World points out that the new rate on straw hats is still 35 per cent higher than the McKinley-McCumber Act and the rate on maple sugar 50 per cent higher; that pigskin leather now bearing a new duty of 15 per cent was on the free list in the McKinley Bill. It then says:

"Four decreases to one increase may sound well in campaign speeches, but the net result is to leave the rates affected substantially higher than they were 12 months ago. And the one increase, on wire fencing and netting, gives the farmers another load to carry."

Again there are rumors that Chairman Legge of the Federal Farm Board will resign after March 1 to resume his position as head of the International Harvester Trust. Well, why not? There are no more appropriations for the revolving fund in sight.

Farm Board "Faces a Crisis" and Heavy Losses on Cotton and Wheat

Washington, Feb.—The Independent Office Appropriation Bill, as passed by the Senate, carried \$100,000,000 as the final appropriation for the Federal Farm Board's \$500,000,000 revolving fund.

A special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune (Rep.) recently, stated that "at the time of the Federal Farm Board are approaching a crisis" due to stabilization operations in wheat and cotton. The Tribune dispatch also says that Chairman Legge told the House Appropriations Committee that on a basis of present market prices, the stabilization operations had resulted in a loss of \$30,000,000 on wheat and \$40,000,000 on cotton making a total of \$70,000,000.

The figures on cotton are only about one-third the amount cited in the Senate debate on the appropriation bill. Senator Broussard (Dem. La.) stated "statistics show that the Farm Board now owns 1,500,000 bales of cotton and that the cooperatives on loans made to them by the Farm Board own 700,000 bales. This 2,200,000 bales cost them 16 cents a pound. It is now worth 10 cents a pound."

The following colloquy then ensued: Mr. Glass: If they should sell today, they would lose \$40,000,000. Mr. Broussard: They would lose more than that. They have lost \$110,000,000 already. The difference between 16 cents and 10 cents amounts to \$110,000,000 on 2,200,000 bales.

If to the losses on cotton are added the admitted losses on wheat, the Farm Board would stand to lose at present prices \$150,000,000 on those two commodities alone.

Discussing the \$100,000,000 appropriation for the Farm Board, Senator George (Dem., Ga.) said:

"The Board has been gambling in the grain market, and now members are having difficulty in financing transactions. If the Board stays in the future market, it will lose every cent."

Later Senator George said:

"Four years more of Herbert Hoover and we will be fortunate to see don't have to turn the United States Treasury into a community chest. I predict that Alexander Legge will go back to the International Harvester Company and that James Stone, the vice chairman, will return to private life, sadder and wiser men as the result of this gamble."

"If Congress and the government wanted to gamble it should have hired professionals and not amateurs."

7,000,000 Unemployed, Says Woman Commissioner, Analyzing Lesser Official Estimates

Washington, Feb.—Miss Frances Perkins, State Industrial Commissioner, New York, gives a "conservative estimate" of 7,000,000 persons totally unemployed in the United States. The latest figures of President Green of the American Federation of Labor were 5,700,000 in the early part of January. The estimate of Colonel Arthur Woods, Chairman of the President's Committee for Employment, based on a survey by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, was between 4,500,000 and 5,000,000. The Census Bureau when last heard from still maintained its estimate of 2,500,000 last April.

Miss Perkins bases her figures on the same statistics furnished by the Insurance Company to Colonel Woods and called upon the federal authorities to explain how they had reached the estimate of 5,000,000 or less. She said she found it difficult to follow the conclusions of government statisticians who said that 23.8 per cent of the policy holders in 46 cities who were wholly unemployed was the equivalent of 4,500,000 to 5,000,000 in the United States.

"Take the 1920 census of population as 123,000,000," Miss Perkins said, "and assuming that 40 per cent were gainfully employed, this would be 49,200,000. The point at issue is as to what percentage of the gainfully employed is represented in or typified by the unemployed survey. If we were to apply the 23.8 per cent of wholly unemployed to this 49,200,000, there would be, of course, nearly 12,000,000 unemployed. Quite obviously the number seems too high, but it is not necessary to assume that approximately 60 per cent of the gainfully employed in the United States are included in groups represented by the Metropolitan survey?"

"Sixty per cent," Miss Perkins said, "gainfully employed in 1930—counting the gainfully employed as 40 per cent of the population—would be 25,500,000, and 23.8 per cent of that would be approximately 7,000,000."

"It is assumed by the government statisticians that one-half of those gainfully employed are of the industrial wage-earning class. We do not find any authority for this assumption."

Miss Perkins asserted that the method used by the Metropolitan in interpreting its unemployment figures in 1915 and '16 was different from that employed by government statisticians this year.

It is easy to understand what Secretary Hyde says concerning appropriations for food for drought sufferers; the difficulty is to find out what he means.

Call for Meeting of the Democratic National Committee

The following call was made issued for a meeting of the Democratic National Committee on March 5:

To the Members of the Democratic National Committee:

A meeting of the Democratic National Committee is hereby called to be held at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., March 5, 1931, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The purpose of the meeting is to receive reports of the special assignments assigned to the members of the leadership of the organization in Washington built up under the direction of the leadership of Joseph P. Kamp, Chairman of our Executive Committee, and to discuss the measures to be taken to avert our most imminent peril. The members will be most important and the presence of every member is therefore earnestly requested.

In addition there will be presented to the meeting the result of a long and arduous campaign yet completed, by the John Price Jones Corporation of New York, in the form of a prophetic plan for solving the crisis to meet the emergency of the present situation, and the sharing and between national campaigns.

Very Respectfully,  
JOHN J. RASKOP,  
Chairman.



THURSDAY DECEMBER  
74 || SUNDAY 195,181

BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1931

Published every week day by The A. S. & Co.  
Entered as second-class matter at Baltimore

## The Great Game Of Politics

By FRANK R. KENT

### A Reply To Mr. Raskob

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.  
Dear Mr. Raskob—Your letter of January 12, in which you reply to an article of mine in THE SUN asserting that you had underwritten the very heavy expenses of the Democratic headquarters in Washington, had assumed all the party liabilities, reduced the million-dollar debt, personally loaned the party a quarter of a million dollars, and owned the committee machinery because you had paid for it, was received this morning. You are entitled to the courtesy of a reply.

ASIDE FROM the personal abuse of myself and a number of calculated false statements, your letter seems to me evasive, deceitful and disingenuous, deliberately designed to obscure the facts—not to clarify them. I can quite understand that neither you nor Mr. Raskob, nor the rest of your committee employees could sit still under my article. All I did was take the facts and figures revealed by Mr. Gerard's report to the House of Representatives, together with other generally known facts about your party financing, and print them in a logical sequence. But as so happened that no one had done this before, and when it appeared in print the picture was not a pretty one. It scared you and it scared your payroll boys. After the clippings from all parts of the country in which the article was repeated began to come in your publicity department felt the thing had to be answered.

DEMOCRATS generally had not exactly realized the degree of your party ownership and the reaction when they did was distinctly unfavorable. So after six days I got a letter. It would have been shrewder and wiser if you had answered it humbly, distinctly, thus avoiding that week during which the facts sank in and thus making your infirmation seem a little less suspicious. Because you know and I know you are not really indignant; you are just a breast-beating amateur in politics who has had the covers pulled off him.

NOW, THEN, in view of your excited denunciation of me as one having little regard for the truth, and the reluctance of your general details, I herewith repeat the main statements I made in the Baltimore Sun on January 6

I ASSERT THAT so far as the Democratic party has liabilities and debts you have taken them over. There may be other indorsers on the note, but your name leads the list and you are the chief responsible person and so recognized. You have done all the financing and it is you who have reduced the \$1,000,000 debt to approximately \$600,000. Further, I assert that you selected Mr. Shouse as executive chairman, arranged for the expanded headquarters in Washington, for the high-priced publicity department, and underwrote for a period of three years the unprecedented expenses of the work here.

I FURTHER assert that the record shows the Democratic party today personally owes you for money loaned—a quarter of a million dollars. I further assert that it owes you more every month, not less, and that in the last campaign the record shows nine-tenths of all money contributed came from you.

I FURTHER assert that in the history of this country no political party was ever under such financial obligations to any individual as the Democratic party is today under to you. You behold the parts out of bankruptcy put it through the receiver's hands, stood it on its financial obligations to its financial feet and then clapped a first mortgage on it. You are the First Mortgage Holder.

THAT'S THE story as I wrote it and that's the story as I repeat it. You can quibble as much about details as you please and you can dwell upon your selfishness and purity and upon my wickedness and ungenerosity as on as your press department can write your letters, but it is in every essential fact a true story, which well you know. So does every other clear-headed man. I did not in my article intimate that in what you had done financially for the Democratic party you had any sinister purpose. I did not intimate—I think—that you are a bad man, nor a vicious one. Nor do I think you either a liar or an unprincipled one. I think you, like most of us, are just about as good as you know how to be. Nevertheless, I do not believe it a healthy or a happy thing for the Democratic party to depend on any other man to so completely keep it financially, and I think you are a little out of focus or you would not have gone as far as you have, even though the money means little to you.

I PARTICULARLY do not believe the party's chance for success in 1932 are enhanced by the condition in which you have put it by such extraordinary generosity. It wasn't necessary for you to save it to that extent. It would have lasted. You seem greatly aggrieved at my statements that you were a Republican until 1928 and that you voted for Hughes, Harding and Coolidge. That statement was made many times in practically every paper in the country

in 1928. This is the first time I have ever seen a denial from you. You say in one breath it isn't true and in the next that you did vote for a Republican President. You do not say you did not vote for men other than Coolidge, though that is the idea you try to convey. I don't withdraw it because I am unconvinced, but it isn't important. You may say you may not have been a Republican. That does not affect the fact that you are the First Mortgage Holder of the Democratic party today, and in my judgment that is not a good thing.

AS A DEMOCRAT who has not yet subscribed a Democratic ticket and does not expect to; as a Democrat who voted for Al Smith in 1928 and expects to vote for a Democrat in 1932; as a Democrat whose people were voting for Democratic candidates in Maryland before those ancestors who refer to have there was announced the date of such a party—as that sort of Democrat, I don't like the idea of the Democratic party owing you so much money. Even if I didn't know you, I wouldn't like it. It gives a Democrat an unpleasant and uncomfortable feeling. The Democratic party ought not to let any rich man so completely finance its activities and pay its bills. It isn't self-respecting and it isn't democratic and it isn't good.

YOU SAY that ultimately you expect the Democratic party to pay you back the money you have loaned me. I think that is a very good idea, and not entirely about that. However, as a Democrat I am so completely convinced that it would be a quite of a help to the Democratic party in the next campaign to pay you off and get rid of you that I am not a rich man, I will very cheerfully contribute to that end.

I HAVEN'T space here to take up in detail the many misstatements you make in your letter, nor to show the hollow character of your denials. You know perfectly well I did not "blame the Democratic party to a harlot." You know perfectly well, too, that I did not imply that you had become a Democrat because of your religion and because Smith is a Roman Catholic. You know perfectly well that I hate bigots as bitterly as you and have fought them with a clearer conscience. You know that part of your letter is rot. You are not dumb and you know better. If I thought you meant this cheap stuff, I would tell you it is a contemptible falsehood, without a shadow of justification or excuse. I would add that it was made in a contemptible way and that in making it you measure up to the lowest known political tradition. I put in by *whisper* wrote that letter for you—but it isn't your own but you took it. I don't want to regard you as that type of man. At any rate, it makes me sure Charles Michelson didn't write the letter for you. He would have done a better job.

Very sincerely,

FRANK R. KENT,  
John J. Hughes, Chairman, Democratic National Committee,  
Washington, D. C.

P. S.—One thing—and only one thing—in my article I was not correct. That is the statement that Mr. Hutz in Mr. Shouse's brother-in-law. I was incorrectly informed and apologize to them both.

# THE



# SUN

10th FEBRUARY  
SUNDAY 194,818

BAITMORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1931

Published every week day by The A. S. Bell  
Entered as second-class matter at Baltimore, Md.

## The Great Game Of Politics

By FRANK R. KENT

### Anything Can Happen

IT APPEARS that Mr. Kingsland May, the new Republican chairman in New York, has scored pretty heavily. In getting through his resolution for a legislative investigation of the New York city government he opened the door to a good many political consequences. By designating Mr. Seabury, an Independent Democrat, in whom the community has confidence, as its committee to probe the investigation of its partisan character and insure weight to the results. Politicians in both parties outside of New York are intensely interested.

SO FAR as the national conventions are concerned, its effect will be confined to the Democrats. No one can tell now whether this will be trivial or great, and in any event it will not necessarily be bad. Nevertheless the whole course of things may be changed, and party figures that now lower may dwindle into insignificance. It makes any forecast of convention action absurd. It compels the forecasters to fall back on the old phrase applicable to so many Democratic gatherings, that "anything may happen."

THE SITUATION can be briefly stated: New York will have ninety-six votes in the convention—far more than any other State, usually enough to control. Not often is a ticket nominated without the New York vote. Tammany always has controlled, and undoubtedly will control these votes. Tammany, a comradely corrupt organization, against which there is deep traditional prejudice in other investigations. That there is widespread corruption hardly anyone doubts. That, directed by an able, forcible, unscrupulous man such as Mr. Seabury, it will be revealed, is regarded as certain. But that will not get Tammany out of business. Nothing does that. Tammany has gone through this sort of thing before. It may suffer from aroused public sentiment in the next general election, but its hold will not really be weakened nor its control of the delegation to the convention affected.

NOW, THEN, the two most conspicuous Democratic Presidential possibilities are both from New York—Franklin D. Roosevelt and Owen D. Young. With no evil novel rubbed under the nose of the nation, as it surely will be, it is hard to conceive the Democratic convention nominating for President a Tammany-backed candidate. Yet neither Roosevelt, Young nor any other New Yorker can get his State delegation except through Tammany backing.

A VARIETY OF THINGS might occur. Neither Roosevelt nor Young is a Tammany man, though the latter is much further removed than the former, who had his backing in his last fight and is on present friendly terms with its leaders. The Governor might strengthen himself by a complete break with and general repudiation of Tammany. Mr. Young, too, might be induced to publicly indicate that organization, though

that would be construed as the avowed act of a candidate, and against such acts he has fairly set his face. Also, it would be less necessary for him than for Roosevelt. It might easily be that before the convention both will be regarded as anti-Tammany men, debilitated with the particular hatred of its leaders.

IN THAT CASE the convention could reach over the heads of Tammany and nominate one or the other on the theory that the risk in the general election of a hostile Tammany would be nullified by sentiment in other sections. On the other hand, the situation might render the nomination of either an anti-Tammany or pro-Tammany New Yorker obviously certain. Then the convention would turn in other directions. It would be tremendously interesting if the investigation led to a repetition of the 1923 convention. It was in that year the Tammany leader—Murphy, along with Ryan and Belmont—was voted out of the convention, and the Tammany candidate—Champ Clark—beaten after a majority of the votes had been cast for him. There is a fine prospect the Tammany delegation in 1932 will be as unpopular with Democrats outside New York as it was in 1923. Tammany support may again be fatal to its choice in the convention, but Tammany support in the election is an issue not to be lightly discarded. Anything can happen.



X-142316  
12/31/37

BEHIND THE POLITICAL SCENES IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

By James L. West

Washington, January

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Mr. John J. Raskob, financier of the Democratic scandal shop in Washington, seeks in a public letter to Frank R. Kent, Democratic political writer for the Democratic Baltimore Sun, to get out from under responsibility for the work which has been carried on solely by means of his own money.

He, in a way, repudiates Mr. Jouett Shouse who is in charge of Democratic headquarters in the national capital by saying that Mr. Shouse was unknown to him previous to the 1928 campaign and was selected as national executive committee chairman by the members of that committee after long and careful consideration.

Surely Mr. Raskob has not forgotten his own announcement in early 1929 made to the Washington newspaper correspondents in an elaborate suite in the Hay-Adams House. That was the announcement of the selection of Mr. Shouse and of the conduct of an active headquarters here.

Mr. Raskob says Mr. Shouse is solely and wholly in control of his own work and that Mr. Shouse has never been interfered with by him.

However, he endorses Mr. Shouse's work which his money has made possible with the statement that the Executive Chairman "has shaped his policies and conducted his work most successfully through working in close communion and harmony X X X particularly with Democratic Senators and Representatives who are easily accessible in Washington".



## THE POLITICAL WHEELS OF WASHINGTON. #156

Washington, Feb. --- Mr. Raskob's disclaimer that he owns the Democratic party is being followed by an attempt to collect enough money from Democratic supporters to pay the Raskob mortgage of approximately \$800,000.

Political sages being of the opinion that the Raskob ownership may work against the party's chances in 1932, a survey is being made by a New York concern to determine the feasibility of a drive at this time to pay off the party debt.

The Democratic party is indebted personally to Mr. Raskob to the tune of \$200,000 and another \$400,000 is owed to the County Trust Co., of New York, with which Mr. Raskob, and Governor Alfred E. Smith are closely associated.

There are many in Washington and elsewhere who doubt that the proposed drive to redeem the Democratic party will be launched and there are others who are very dubious regarding the success of such a drive should one be undertaken.

The firm which has undertaken the preliminary work --- the study of possibilities --- is experienced in this type of endeavor and if the campaign is actually begun it will mean that the chances of success are considered to be good by this organization.

In the meantime the affair is being conducted without publicity. If it should be determined that because of business conditions or for other reasons the scheme is not feasible, all negotiations will be dropped and no

DIRECTORY

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OF

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HEADQUARTERS OF STATE  
DELEGATIONS TO DEMOCRATIC  
NATIONAL CONVENTION

C H I C A G O

JUNE 27, 1932

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National Committee Headquarters

Congress Hotel

Phone: Harrison 3800

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Roosevelt Headquarters

First Floor, Congress Hotel

Special Phone: Wabash 7744

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Additional Copies may be obtained at  
Roosevelt Headquarters

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**SHALL MINNESOTA BE LOST TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN THE NOVEMBER  
ELECTION THROUGH FAILURE TO RECOGNIZE THE GROUP WHICH WAS  
ENDORSED AT THE STATE WIDE PRIMARY ON JUNE 20th JUST A  
WEEK AGO TODAY?**

#159

Under the Minnesota law, a state convention can be composed only of elected delegates. Nevertheless, against the protest of elected delegates and in violation of this law members of the State Central committee were permitted to vote in the Democratic State Convention on March 9th last. This committee is appointed by the state chairman. The state chairman refused to disclose either the number or the names of the individuals composing the committee—even to the state vice-chairman. Members of this secret committee who were also delegates were permitted to vote twice.

In the organization of that convention the delegation from Hennepin County with 141 delegates was disfranchised. There was no contesting delegation. There was no contest. Upon the protest of one delegate the chairman excluded the delegation from the vote on the organization—thus disfranchising 141 delegates. There resulted two conventions, two platforms, two delegations to the National Convention, two Democratic state tickets and two sets of candidates for the state wide primary election held in Minnesota on Monday of last week.

The Democracy of Minnesota registered its verdict. By over-whelming majorities it selected the candidates endorsed by the protesting convention and repudiated the ticket supported by the old state organization.

Contrary to the procedure in many states, the Minnesota State Central Committee is organized by the successful primary election candidates, while the National Committeeman and Committeewoman are elected by the delegates who are seated by the National Convention. Unless this delegation which has just been endorsed by the State Primary is seated in this Convention and a new National Committeeman and a new National Committeewoman elected who will abide by the mandate of the voters, Minnesota is doomed to disorganization and conflict in the coming National Campaign.

The implications of the above facts with respect to the future of the Democratic party in Minnesota should be clear to everyone. Minnesota has grown steadily progressive in politics for the past ten years. This growing liberal sentiment has been capitalized by the Farmer-Labor Party because of the weakness of the Democratic Leadership.

The Primary election on June 20th, which nominated the entire State slate and six out of nine congressional candidates backed by the organization supporting this contest, proved their contention that the Democrats of Minnesota are willing to follow competent, honest, courageous leadership.

We do not believe that the delegates in National Convention assembled will tolerate such thoroughly undemocratic procedure as that which forced the issue in the Minnesota State Convention.

Having won a magnificent victory at the polls we appeal to the Democrats of this National Convention to uphold our right to represent in this Convention the will of the Democrats of Minnesota as expressed at the Primary.

We want the Democratic nominee for President to carry Minnesota this fall. We want to carry the State for Democratic candidates for State Offices as well as for Congress. We can do this if you delegates to the Democratic National Convention will give us the recognition which we have earned.

WE REQUEST YOU TO VOTE IN THIS CONVENTION IN FAVOR OF SEATING THE CONTESTING UNINSTRUCTED DELEGATES FROM MINNESOTA.

Very sincerely,

JOHN E. REGAN, Democratic Nominee for Governor of Minnesota  
RUTH HAYNES CARPENTER, Democratic Nominee for Lieutenant Governor of Minnesota  
RAY G. MOONAN, Democratic Nominee for Attorney General of Minnesota  
TIMOTHY J. DOYLE, Democratic Nominee for State Treasurer of Minnesota  
JERRY A. HARRI, Democratic Nominee for Secretary of State of Minnesota  
MATTHEW N. KRAUS, Democratic Nominee for Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner  
JOHN P. COUGHLIN, Democratic Nominee for Congressman at Large  
SILAS M. BRYAN, Democratic Nominee for Congressman at Large  
HUGH T. KENNEDY, Democratic Nominee for Congressman at Large  
JAMES R. BENNETT, Democratic Nominee for Congressman at Large  
DONALD CHAPMAN, Democratic Nominee for Congressman at Large  
JOHN BOWE, Democratic Nominee for Congressman at Large

June 27, 1932.

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Bureau of Publicity, Democratic National Committee  
1066 National Press Building  
Washington, D. G.

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P L A T F O R M

Adopted By

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION  
Of 1932

IN THIS TIME OF UNPRECEDENTED ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DISTRESS THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY DECLARES ITS CONVICTION THAT THE CHIEF CAUSES OF THIS CONDITION WERE THE DISASTROUS POLICIES PURSUED BY OUR GOVERNMENT SINCE THE WORLD WAR, OF ECONOMIC ISOLATION, FOSTERING THE MERGER OF COMPETITIVE BUSINESSES INTO MONOPOLIES AND ENCOURAGING THE INDEFENSIBLE EXPANSION AND CONTRACTION OF CREDIT FOR PRIVATE PROFIT AT THE EXPENSE OF THE PUBLIC.

THOSE WHO WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THESE POLICIES HAVE ABANDONED THE IDEALS ON WHICH THE WAR WAS WON AND THROWN AWAY THE FRUITS OF VICTORY, THUS REJECTING THE GREATEST OPPORTUNITY IN HISTORY TO BRING PEACE, PROSPERITY, AND HAPPINESS TO OUR PEOPLE AND TO THE WORLD.

THEY HAVE RUINED OUR FOREIGN TRADE; DESTROYED THE VALUES OF OUR COMMODITIES AND PRODUCTS, CRIPPLED OUR BANKING SYSTEM, ROBBED MILLIONS OF OUR PEOPLE OF THEIR LIFE SAVINGS, AND THROWN MILLIONS MORE OUT OF WORK, PRODUCED WIDE-SPREAD POVERTY AND BROUGHT THE GOVERNMENT TO A STATE OF FINANCIAL DISTRESS UNPRECEDENTED IN TIMES OF PEACE.

THE ONLY HOPE FOR IMPROVING PRESENT CONDITIONS, RESTORING EMPLOYMENT, AFFORDING PERMANENT RELIEF TO THE PEOPLE, AND BRINGING THE NATION BACK TO THE PROUD POSITION OF DOMESTIC HAPPINESS AND OF FINANCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL LEADERSHIP IN THE WORLD LIES IN A DRASTIC CHANGE IN ECONOMIC GOVERNMENTAL POLICIES.

WE BELIEVE THAT A PARTY PLATFORM IS A COVENANT WITH THE PEOPLE TO BE FAITHFULLY KEPT BY THE PARTY WHEN ENTRUSTED WITH POWER, AND THAT THE PEOPLE ARE ENTITLED TO KNOW IN PLAIN WORDS THE TERMS OF THE CONTRACT TO WHICH THEY ARE ASKED TO SUBSCRIBE. WE HEREBY DECLARE THIS TO BE THE PLATFORM OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY:-

The Democratic Party solemnly promises by appropriate action to put into effect the principles, policies, and reforms herein advocated, and to eradicate the policies, methods, and practices herein condemned. We advocate an immediate and drastic reduction of governmental expenditures by abolishing useless commissions and offices, consolidating departments and bureaus, and eliminating extravagance, to accomplish a saving of not less than twenty-five per cent in the cost of federal government, and we call upon the Democratic Party in the States to make a zealous effort to achieve a proportionate result.

We favor maintenance of the national credit by a federal budget annually

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Washington, D. C.

COM-2-1932

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ADDRESS OF HON. FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT  
ACCEPTING THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION

(Delivered Before The Democratic National Convention  
At The Stadium, Chicago, Illinois,  
July 2, 1932.)

CHAIRMAN WALSH, MY FRIENDS OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION OF 1932:

I appreciate your willingness after these six arduous days to remain here, for I know well the sleepless hours which you and I have had. I regret that I am late, but I have no control over the winds of Heaven and could only be thankful for my Navy training.

The appearance before a National Convention of its nominee for President, to be formally notified of his selection, is unprecedented and unusual, but these are unprecedented and unusual times. I have started out on the tasks that lie ahead by breaking the absurd traditions that the candidate should remain in professed ignorance of what has happened for weeks until he is formally notified of that event many weeks later.

My mission, may this be the symbol of my intention to be honest and to avoid all hypocrisy or sham, to avoid all silly shutting of the eyes to the truth in this campaign. You have nominated me and I know it, and I am here to thank you for the honor.

Let it also be symbolic that in so doing I broke traditions. Let it be from now on the task of our Party to break foolish traditions. We will break foolish traditions and leave it to the Republican leadership, far more skilled in that art, to break promises.

Let us now and here highly resolve to resume the country's interrupted march along the path of real progress, of real justice, of real equality for all of our citizens, great and small. Our indomitable leader in that interrupted march is no longer with us, but there still survives today his spirit. Many of his captains, thank God, are still with us, to give us wise counsel. Let us feel that in everything we do there still lives with us, if not the body, the great indomitable, unchangeable, progressive soul of our Commander-in-Chief, Woodrow Wilson.

I have many things on which I want to make my position clear at the earliest possible moment in this campaign. That admirable document, the platform which you have adopted, is clear. I accept it one hundred per cent.

And you can accept my pledge that I will leave no doubt or ambiguity on where I stand on any question of moment in this campaign.

(See next Page)

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Washington, D. C.

COM-3-1932

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ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR JOSEPH B. ELY OF MASSACHUSETTS, BEFORE THE  
DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 30, 1932,  
NOMINATING HON. ALFRED E. SMITH FOR THE PRESIDENCY

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:

It has always troubled me that such a gloriously American commonwealth as Virginia cast its electoral vote in 1928 for the Republican ticket. It is equally difficult to envisage the homeland of Andrew Jackson embracing a disciple of Alexander Hamilton. But I sometimes pause in awed amazement as I survey the commonwealth which gave Calvin Coolidge to the United States worshipping at the shrine of Thomas Jefferson. Just think of it -- Massachusetts and Connecticut and Rhode Island Democratic -- Democratic because of a great Democratic personality.

Critical conditions face us -- so critical that the Democratic Party must make no mistake in framing a platform or choosing a candidate. This is more than a political convention seeking to establish the supremacy of a political party. We are not here to please ourselves alone, but to satisfy a nation. Our responsibility transcends Party. It is an obligation which cannot be met successfully by yielding to unfounded prejudice or following the doctrine of political expediency. Our action renews the confidence of a nation or leaves it floundering in the turbulent sea of despair. We must show a clear advantage to be gained by the election of our leader, or it would be better for us as a Party which is above all things patriotic to endorse the choice of the Republican convention. Wavering and doubtful as that leadership has been, fruitless as have proved its efforts, feebly executed, we as Democrats will find it difficult to impress a nation with the advisability of a change unless our nominee is a man of action, virile, and rugged personality, capable of moulding public opinion to a common purpose. He must be a man who having made his decision moves directly and with an unerring aim to its accomplishment.

This is not a time for the language of diplomacy, but for positive and decisive statement. I yield to no man in devotion to Democracy and the ideals of our Party; always and to the end, the great men of the past are the idols of my political faith. We cannot rely upon our glorious past to lift the Democratic Party into power. That, of course, has been tried too often without success, but in this crisis from them may come our inspiration.

It might be well to pause for a moment and consider those leaders of earlier times. If we could recall from the shades of a retreating past one of them to lead us now; if it remained only to lift our voices and nominate him by acclamation to show the way, would it be Jefferson--the political philosopher--or the dogged and determined Cleveland? Would our eyes turn to the scholarly and idealistic Wilson, or do these times demand the rough yet tender, rude yet appealing, fiery yet

(See next page)

ADDRESS BY PERMANENT CHAIRMAN THOS. J. WALSH  
In NOTIFICATION OF PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE, Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt  
At Democratic National Convention, Chicago Stadium, July 2, 1932.

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Governor Roosevelt, it is my pleasing duty as the Chairman of this National Democratic Convention and its Committee, especially designated for that purpose, formally to notify you of your nomination on yesterday for the office of President of the United States by a vote of 945 out of a total of 1135-1/2 votes.

This is but confirmation of the choice registered from time to time in the election of delegates and in the expression of State conventions in all quarters of our common country, notwithstanding the spirited rivalry of aspirants who may have arsh standards of statesmanship.

This honor comes to you, if I may be permitted so to say, as the reward of an unblemished life, a spotless reputation, a high devotion to the public weal, and a capacity for public service exhibited in exalted official positions in the most trying times and under the most exacting circumstances. The success with which you have, during the past three years and more, administered the affairs of the Imperial State of New York as its Governor has led to the well-grounded hope that embracing ardently the principles of our historic party you may pursue a course and find a way as the Chief Magistrate of the nation through which its mighty energies may be again unloosed and applied at unslackened pace. One contemplates in awe the situation that confronts us, too harrowing in its details to dwell on here, too notorious to require recital.

An eminent American journalist, returning from Europe some months ago, said that while in America the question is asked "When will the depression end?" in Europe the question is "Can capitalism survive?"--meaning the prevailing economic system. If it can, or if it does, it will be only by its more complete democratization. If it totters now, it is because of the abuses which have been developed in it and which the Republican party has done so much in this country to tolerate, condone, and even promote.

The Democratic Party has never professed to be an insurer of prosperity. It modestly assigns to the bounty of Heaven our free institutions and the virility of our people, the material blessings we have hitherto enjoyed, the just distribution of which a government may mar or protect, but the substance of which it cannot bestow.

It need not be expected of you, accordingly, or of any administration of which you should be the head, to shower blessings on a smiling land. All that may be

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SPEECH BY HON. JOHN E. MACK, OF N.Y.  
PLACING GOVERNOR FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, OF NEW YORK,  
IN NOMINATION FOR THE PRESIDENCY, At The Democratic National  
Convention, Chicago Stadium, June 30, 1932.

(Copy 2)

Mr. Chairman and Delegates to the Democratic National Convention:

We have met at a period of great concern to this Republic of ours, a period of depression and dissatisfaction and a period when a genuine alarm is widespread as to the farming and business prospects and the future of the country as a whole. It behooves us at this time to unite in a general spirit of unanimity of purpose to do everything in our power to induce, promote and maintain a speedy return to prosperity and to bring about a government which will so wisely, honestly and faithfully administer the affairs of this great country of ours as to bring about a speedy rehabilitation.

There will be presented here for your consideration of the office of the Presidency a galaxy of men whose reputation for intelligence, probity and statesmanship are so well established as to make any of them, if we consider them only from this standpoint of ability, intelligence and integrity well fitted to hold the high office of the Presidency of the United States. Great indeed is the Party which has within its ranks such illustrious candidates!

I feel abashed at the honor conferred upon me in being selected to place before this great assemblage the name of one of these men for your consideration, one who possesses not only all of the qualities which I have enumerated but who in addition has so administered the affairs of a great State as its chief executive as to win the support at the polls of more votes, not only of our own party, but of the progressive-minded members of our political rivals, than have ever been secured by any other Governor seeking reelection. A man who in addition has by these same acts of wise administration, by his fairness and his integrity, won the support in the Democratic primaries and conventions of thirty-four States and six Territories, as their choice as the person most certain to carry our party to victory this fall.

But I know that the honor paid me by my selection came not from any merit of my own but because of the great spirit of friendship existing in the heart of this candidate, and that although there were available to present his name many gifted with real eloquence who could and would depict far better his attributes, character and ability, nevertheless he has given me to understand that to his ears the plodding, hesitating utterances of one whose heart is filled with a friendship which has existed for a quarter of a century, would be to him a finer and more welcome tribute than that of the most gifted tongue. This loyalty to old friends is characteristic of my candidate.

(See Next Page)



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Washington, D. C.

CON-6-1932

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(Address of Honorable Homer Cummings, of Connecticut, former Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, seconding the nomination of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt for President, at the Democratic National Convention, Chicago, Illinois, Thursday, June 30, 1932.)

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CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:

My heartfelt thanks are extended to my friends in the Arkansas delegation whosetesy permits me to address this convention.

Those of us whose memory travels back to the period from 1912 to 1920, cannot at the leadership which, at that critical time, rescued a bewildered and disoriented people from the control of reactionary forces, and gave to the country an administration conspicuously successful in peace and gloriously triumphant in war. (Applause) The intervening years have been barren years - barren of achievement, barren of spiritual leadership and, in the end, barren of material profit.

If the operation of a great business proves unsuccessful, the immediate requirement is a new management. If, during a great war, the generals in the field suffer reverses, they are superseded. Explanations, apologies, matters in extenuation and the devices to camouflage defeat are properly ignored by a people who have a right to insist upon success. (Applause)

The hope of America lies in a leadership that is the spiritual kin and the immediate descendant of the type of democracy that gave Woodrow Wilson to humanity to the world. (Great applause) Such a leadership is available to our need. Governor Roosevelt's heart is as big as America. (Applause) People like him are like he likes people. He enjoys such an immense popularity that he comes before this Convention as the overwhelming choice of the Democrats of the Nation and of honorable independents as well. His very name stirs something deep down in the hearts of all who love liberty. Under his leadership, the forgotten man will have a long forgotten hearing. (Applause) Sound economic policies will be set in motion, and a new hope will enter the hearts of our people. No doubt he has powerful foes; but we do not fear them. (Applause) Those who live in a controlled government, an over-lordship of privilege, have never been friends and never can be. (Great applause) If he has opposition from such enemies, we shall regard their condemnation as a badge of honor. (Applause) He possesses the moral fiber and the steadfast courage necessary to successful political leadership. As a mere youth, he dared the forces of corruption and single-handedly reformed the great State of New York to sanity and righteousness in the matter of the conduct of its public servants. (Applause) Time and again throughout his career, he

(See next page)

COMMITTEE REPORT ON  
DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

#666

In this time of unprecedented economic and social distress, the Democratic Party declares its conviction that the chief causes of this condition were the disastrous policies pursued by our government since the World War, of economic isolation; fostering the merger of competitive businesses into monopolies; and encouraging the indefensible expansion and contraction of credit for private profit at the expense of the public.

Those who were responsible for these policies have abandoned the ideals on which the war was won, and thrown away the fruits of victory, thus rejecting the greatest opportunity in history to bring peace, prosperity and happiness to our people and to the world. They have ruined our foreign trade, destroyed the values of our commodities and products, crippled our banking system, robbed millions of our people of their life savings and thrown millions more out of work, produced widespread poverty and brought the Government to a state of virtual insolvency, of distress unprecedented in time of peace.

The only hope for improving present conditions, restoring employment, affording permanent relief to the people and bringing the Nation back to its former proud position of domestic happiness and of financial, industrial, agricultural and commercial leadership in the world lies in a drastic change in economic and governmental policies.

Believing that a party platform is a covenant with the people to be faithfully kept by the party when entrusted with power, and that the people are entitled to know in plain words the terms of the contract to which they are asked to subscribe, we hereby declare this to be the

## PLATFORM OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

The Democratic Party solemnly promises by appropriate action to put into effect the principles, policies and reforms herein advocated, and to eradicate the policies, methods and practices herein condemned.

We advocate:

1. An immediate and drastic reduction of governmental expenditures by abolishing useless commissions and offices, consolidating departments and bureaus, and eliminating extravagance, to accomplish a saving of not less than 25 per cent in the cost of Federal Government; and we call upon the Democratic Party in the States to make a zealous effort to achieve a proportionate result.

(see next page)

Bureau of Publicity, Democratic National Committee  
1036 National Press Building  
Washington, D. C.

X-2316

March, 1932

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ILLINOIS		PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS	Hotel Sherman, Chicago Rialto Bldg., Joliet 630 3rd St., La Salle Quincy
	Chairman Vice-Chairwoman Secretary	Thomas P. Donovan Mrs. Julia V. Johnson Edward P. Allen	
INDIANA		PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS	Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis 705 First & Tri-State Nat. Bank Bldg., Fort Wayne 805 North St., Logansport Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis
	Chairman Vice-Chairwoman Secretary	R. Earl Peters Mrs. A. P. Flynn Marshall Williams	

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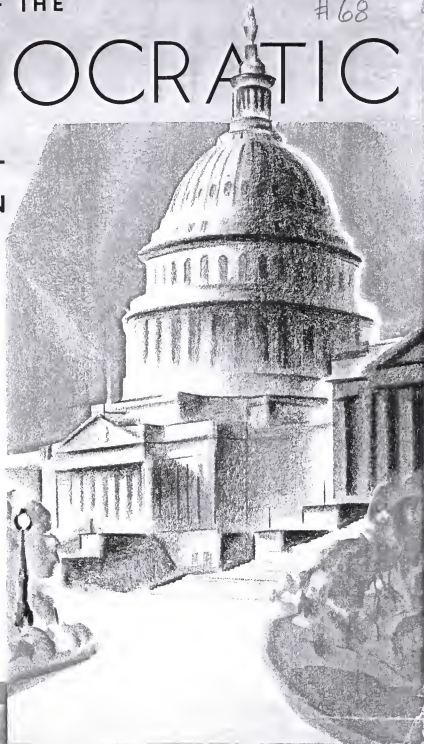
#68

THE BOOK OF THE

# DEMOCRATIC

NATIONAL

CONVENTION



CHICAGO  
JUNE 27, 1932



Governor James M. Curley of Massachusetts, in seconding the nomination of President Roosevelt, spoke in part as follows:

#69

It is both fitting and proper that the Democracy should convene in Pennsylvania for the renomination of the present standard bearer. There is no section of America with the possible exception of my own beloved Bay State, where freedom had its baptism of blood and where the courage to dare and die in the sacred name of liberty had its inception than Pennsylvania. The movement for the destruction of the Divine Right theory and the establishment of liberty for the individual, while it required eight years of warfare to establish, in reality, represented the fruition of the dreams and aspirations and ideals of courageous forward-looking, self-sacrificing women and men for a period of nearly eighteen centuries. In Massachusetts we cherish as a sacred link with those brave early days when the conflict had its origin, the Cradle of Liberty, Faneuil Hall, and where in the city of Brotherly Love may be found another cherished shrine, Continental Hall, within whose walls the fathers met with the prospect of the gibbet ever in evidence and gave to the world the Declaration of Independence, from which was developed the most courageous example of government ever known in the history of the world. The most crucial period in the movement for the establishment of liberty for the individual man was in 1778 and the scene was laid in Pennsylvania. It marked the third year of the movement for liberty, a movement that had not experience for a period of three years the thrill of victory,

Assembled in Pennsylvania no patriotic American can fail to open the halls of memory and recall the trying days at Valley Forge when the trail of the troops might be traced for hundreds of miles by the blood on snow and ice, left by those who had neither shoes nor stockings. It was a time when desertions, or perhaps a better understood word in our day, "walk outs" were common, and when disintegration appeared inevit-

CAMPAIGN PLAN 48 FOR THE MOBILIZATION OF AN AUXILIARY VOLUNTARY FORCE OF  
OR ABOUT 1,400,000 COLLABORATORS FOR THE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE. #170PREFACE

Enormous reserves of Democratic forces and good-will remain unused for the campaign. They are latent, inarticulate, they cannot reach the committee and the committee cannot reach them. The PLAN 48 taps these forces and mobilizes them.

If Democrats wish for a strong democratic government which can save them from Communistic and Fascist terror and internal strife, and economic break-down, and stave off the crime wave, they should not be satisfied with just casting their vote. Everyone should assist the campaign with his intelligence, experience, influence and fighting spirit.

THE CAMPAIGN PLAN 48 .

With this Plan is a powerful auxiliary army for the Election campaign created with the mobilization of good-will and experience of the liberal minded population. It centers around a national democratic good-will blank, containing :

1. An appeal to the democratic population to help the campaign for democratic principles with good-will, positive contributions of advise and activity by replying to the following three questions :

- (a) Can you suggest possibilities to propagate the democratic principles, even small projects are of interest? We want every voter to be an active collaborator not only a voting unit.
- (b) Are you willing to give your advise as a professional one hour a week or more, free of charge; if so, state time which is convenient and indicate on the list of professions printed on the blank, your special activities, for instance doctor, teacher, lecturer, writer, journalist, head of association.

Blanks would be distributed by hand, even in every village, published in democratic papers, as posters etc. By business houses with (delivery notes), etc.

ORGANIZATION

Existing democratic committees are invited to select small groups which look after the distribution of these blanks and assist in the collection of the filled out blanks. Should there be 1,400 groups for about 100,000 population each, there might be collected daily for instance 1,000 blanks in the denser sections. These blanks are used first of all to organize a small army of voluntary auxiliary election collaborators, who can do a great deal of spade work for the Campaign service. For example: a local democratic committee, of three selects from the first thousand blanks 24 voluntary helpers with organization ability. These 24 select from further blanks a few hundred voluntary hands, which group themselves according to the classification of professions and activities as speakers etc. of the good-will blanks. This may produce about 1,400,000 auxiliary voluntary collaborators.

Next in importance is the sifting of the masses of blanks for useful propaganda propositions, which could be developed into useful projects or certain useful

For Release After Delivery.

#71

A D D R E S S

by

HONORABLE HOMER CUMMINGS  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES  
CHAIRMAN OF THE CONNECTICUT DELEGATION

SECONDING THE NOMINATION

of

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

at the

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION  
PHILADELPHIA

Friday afternoon, June 26, 1936.

# • DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION



*Souvenir  
Menu*

PHILADELPHIA  
*June 1936*  
PENNSYLVANIA



X-200015

#173



*Democratic Party*

# DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

NOTE:—Editors of all Newspapers listed herein have filed requests for publicity releases from the Democratic National Committee.

The Symbols indicate the mechanical form in which the Editors prefer to receive releases from the Committee—Plates, Matrices or Copy with Mats of Illustrations.

— • —  
Dashes listed are set in bold face type. CM — Indicates copy with mats of illustration. \*—Indicates papers with 12 cm column.

1—Weeklies ordering mats complete.

Other prefixes indicate the W. N. U. production plant serving the paper.

CO—Copy only.

## WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION

PRODUCTION PLANTS IN 34 KEY CITIES

10-15-1936

JK

X-JK2316

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION - 1936

CONVENTION HALL.

#74

HOLD FOR RELEASE ON PRESENTATION  
TO CONVENTION SESSION

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE REPORT OF PLATFORM

We hold this truth to be self-evident --- that the test of a representative government is its ability to promote the safety and happiness of the people.

We hold this truth to be self-evident -- that twelve years of Republican leadership left our nation sorely stricken in body, mind and spirit; and that three years of Democratic leadership have put it back on the road to restored health and prosperity.

We hold this truth to be self-evident -- that twelve years of Republican surrender to the dictatorship of a privileged few have been supplanted by a Democratic leadership which has returned the people themselves to the places of authority, and has revived in them new faith and restored the hope which they had almost lost.

We hold this truth to be self-evident -- that this three year recovery in all the basic values of life and the reestablishment of the American way of living has been brought about by humanizing the policies of the Federal government as they affect the personal, financial, industrial and agricultural well-being of the American people.

We hold this truth to be self-evident -- that government in a modern civilization has certain inescapable obligations to its citizens, among which are:

- (1) Protection of the family and the home.
- (2) Establishment of a democracy of opportunity for all the people.
- (3) Aid to those overtaken by disaster.

These obligations, neglected through twelve years of the old leadership, have once more been recognized by American government. Under the new leadership they will never be neglected.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE FAMILY AND THE HOME:

(1) We have begun and shall continue the successful drive to rid our land of kidnapers and bandits. We shall continue to use the powers of government to end the activities of the malefactors of great wealth who defraud and exploit the people.

(More to follow)

## DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

CON-6

RELEASE ON DELIVERY  
OF SPEECH.

BELLEVUE-STRATFORD HOTEL

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

#75

SATURDAY, JUNE 27.\*\*\*  
(DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION - 1936)

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR JAMES V. ALLRED OF

TEXAS, NOMINATING JOHN NANCE GARNER FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

\*\*\*

Mr. Chairman and my fellow Democrats:

Once more the Republican party of privilege seeks to regain a position of power. The American people are not going to stand for it. They are not only satisfied, they are well pleased with the job done under Democratic leadership. They believe in the sincerity of purpose of the President of the United States. They have felt and seen the result of his efforts in their behalf. They know now his assurance of "greatest good to the greatest number of people" was no idle phrase making. Their only regret is that the eight years during which he is to serve as President must be interrupted by the formality of giving him a vote of ratification and confidence.

We have been hearing a lot about "three long years." I don't blame the Republican Party for their expressed desire to change from "Three Blind Mice" to "Three Long Years." It has been so refreshing to the people of this country to have "three long years" of good government after "three long years" of the "see nothing, hear nothing, do nothing" government with which this country was afflicted after our great war President Woodrow Wilson!

Three long Democratic years beat three long Republican failures. The people of this country prefer "long years" to "long years." Our Republican friends who have been shedding "crocodile tears" for "three long years" had just as well to understand now that they are but the prelude to four longer ones to come.

My fellow Democrats, during the "three long years" which have ensued from days of darkest depression to this good hour when happy days are really here again, we have reveled in the matchless leadership, the captivating charm, the radiant personality of Franklin D. Roosevelt. He has been the serene courageous commander, night and day upon the vessel's deck, directing its course amidst the rocks and reefs, until now we have sighted sunshine and still waters.

Throughout this stormy voyage the Captain has had a First Mate, one upon whom he has leaned heavily and who has never failed him. The American people, as passengers on the Ship of State, are more than well pleased with both the Captain and the First Mate! By popular election in November they will again acclaim approval of the President and Vice-President of the United States!

(See next page)

ADDRESS OF MAYOR S. DAVIS WILSON, OF PHILADELPHIA, AT THE RECEPTION TO THE GOVERNORS OF THE 48 STATES, CABINET MINISTERS, SENATORS AND MEN OF NATIONAL LEADERSHIP, PRECEDING THE OPENING OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION AND HELD IN INDEPENDENCE HALL WITH A NATION-WIDE BROADCAST, MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 22. (1936)

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MY FELLOW COUNTRYMEN:

Where, with greater force, with greater meaning or with more genuine fervor could Americans participate in an assemblage of such distinguished Governors and National leaders than in this hallowed spot, Independence Hall? In a world held in the grip of doubt and confusion because of the conflicts of the day, we of America, should pause for a moment and be deeply conscious within our very souls of the freedom and the liberty inherent in the fabric of our great Nation, the early concepts of which first saw the light of day at this very spot upon which I now stand.

In the complicated industrial, economic and governmental affairs of our country today, strong and often violent differences of opinion are disturbing our minds. It is gratifying and a source of the highest hope that at the very root of these differences with respect to matters of policy and philosophy of government the motivation behind those who are for and against, the vital issues of the day, is a jealousy and a zeal for that trusted freedom and liberty of action which have always represented the foundation stone of American greatness. The spectacle of great nations across the sea, struggling under aged rivalries and hatreds, points the way for America. Here in Independence Hall the courage and the vision of the founders of the Republic charted out the course of a free Nation, destined for all that we have become.

In the midst of our struggle for a return to economic security and material well-being, let us not be unaware of the blessings that our system of government and our mode of life continue to sustain. Let us ever be vigilant to protect our institutions and our basic system of government so that whether it is given over into the hands of one party or of another party, we shall not swerve from tried and true precepts which have stood the test of time and marked the growth and the wealth of the greatest Nation on earth.

I am happy to receive the Governors of most of the States of our Union here at the Shrine of Liberty. No man enters and gazes upon this ancient Bell, sanctified with the sacrifices and the bloodshed of those who died that we might live and grow, without becoming deeply aware of his part in the pattern of this great country. It seems to me that the very circumstances of this occasion reflect more eloquently than any word could express the wondrous consummation of the dreams of men, of the pioneers

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION  
1936

#177

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS

- |                                         |                                      |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Alabama - J. L. Kelley                  | Rhode Island - J. Howard McGrath     |
| Arizona - Ben O'Neill                   | South Carolina - Burnet Maybank      |
| Arkansas - R. W. Robins                 | South Dakota - R. A. Swenson         |
| California - A. Pierovich               | Tennessee - Mrs. Henry R. Bell       |
| Colorado - Samuel Chutkow               | Texas - Beeman Strong                |
| Connecticut - Edward J. Daly            | Utah - Blaine C. Larson              |
| Delaware - Chas. T. Terry, Jr.          | Vermont - Cleon A. Perkins           |
| Florida - Sidney J. Catts, Jr.          | Virginia - Aubrey G. Weaver          |
| Georgia - E. E. Cox                     | Washington - Martin Smith            |
| Idaho - T. A. Walters                   | West Virginia - Rose McGraw          |
| Illinois - Michael L. Igoo              | Wisconsin - Leo P. Fox               |
| Indiana - Judge Frank P. Baker          | Wyoming - L. E. Laird                |
| Iowa - Clyde L. Herring                 | Alaska - Robert W. Bender            |
| Kansas - Bailey P. Waggoner             | Canal Zone - Contest                 |
| Kentucky - Mrs. George Grasty           | D. of C. - Geo. P. Marshall          |
| Louisiana - Harvey S. Fields            | Hawaii - Gov. J. B. Poindexter       |
| Maine - Fred H. Lancaster               | Philippine Island - Lionel G. Hargis |
| Maryland - Millard E. Tydings           | Puerto Rico - Contest                |
| Massachusetts - Senator Marcus Coolidge | Virgin Islands - Jos. Alexander.     |
| Michigan - John C. Cahalan, Jr.         |                                      |
|                                         | -O-                                  |
| Mississippi - J. A. May                 |                                      |
| Missouri - Senator Bennet C. Clark      |                                      |
| Montana - Senator James E. Murray       |                                      |
| Nebraska - S. S. Sidner                 |                                      |
| Nevada - A. C. Grant                    |                                      |
| New Hampshire - Amos W. Blandon         |                                      |
| New Jersey - Wm. H. J. Ely              |                                      |
| New Mexico - Senator Dennis Chavez      |                                      |
| New York - John J. O'Connor             |                                      |
| North Carolina - R. L. Doughton         |                                      |
| North Dakota - Howard Byrd              |                                      |
| Ohio - W. W. Durbin                     |                                      |
| Oklahoma - W. W. Hastings               |                                      |
| Oregon - John J. Beckman                |                                      |
| Pennsylvania - Charles Alvin Jones      |                                      |

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS

Alabama - J. L. Kelley	Rhode Island - J. Howard McGrath
Arizona - Ben O'Neill	South Carolina - Burnet Harbank
Arkansas - R. W. Robins	South Dakota - R. A. Swanson
California - A. Pierovich	Tennessee - Mrs. Henry R. Bell
Colorado - Samuel Chutkow	Texas - Beeman Strong
Connecticut - Edward J. Daly	Utah - Blaine C. Larson
Delaware - Chas. T. Terry, Jr.	Vermont - Cleon A. Perkins
Florida - Sidney J. Catts, Jr.	Virginia - Aubrey G. Weaver
Georgia - E. E. Cox	Washington - Martin Smith
Idaho - T. A. Walters	West Virginia - Rose McGraw
Illinois - Michael L. Igoo	Wisconsin - Leo P. Fox
Indiana - Judge Frank P. Baker	Wyoming - L. E. Laird
Iowa - Clyde L. Herring	Alaska - Robert W. Bender
Kansas - Bailey P. Waggoner	Canal Zone - Contest
Kentucky - Mrs. George Grasty	D. of C. - Geo. P. Marshall
Louisiana - Harvey S. Fields	Hawaii - Gov. J. B. Poindexter
Maine - Fred H. Lancaster	Philippine Island - Lionel G. Hargis
Maryland - Millard E. Tydings	Puerto Rico - Contest
Massachusetts - Senator Marcus Coolidge	Virgin Islands - Jos. Alexander.
Michigan - John C. Cahalan, Jr.	
-C-	
Mississippi - J. A. May	
Missouri - Senator Bennet C. Clark	
Montana - Senator James E. Murray	
Nebraska - S. S. Sidner	
Nevada - A. C. Grant	
New Hampshire - Amos W. Blandon	
New Jersey - Wm. H. J. Ely	
New Mexico - Senator Dennis Chavez	
New York - John J. O'Connor	
North Carolina - R. L. Doughton	
North Dakota - Howard Byrd	
Ohio - W. W. Durbin	
Oklahoma - W. W. Hastings	
Oregon - John J. Beckman	
Pennsylvania - Charles Alvin Jones	

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION - 1936

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

June 24:

ALA. - J. M. Holley	NED. - H. L. Blackledge
ARIZ. - Wylie Parsons	NEV. - J. G. Scruggam
ARK. - J. E. Chambers	N.H. - James A. Broderick
CAL. - W. J. Bryan, Jr.	N.J. - John V. Nicholiffe
COLO. - George Wilkes	N.M. - Carlos Manzaneros
CONN. - Al Phillips, Jr.	N.Y. - David F. Lee
DELA. - Mrs. Bertha Ableman	N.C. - C. W. Robertson
FLA. - John Red Davis	N.D. - Burt Moran
GA. - A. Steve Nance	OHIO - Francis Poulson
IDAHO - Dr. Frederick E. Snook	OKLA. - Geo. D. Key
ILL. - John S. Clark	ORE. - Martin A. Fitzgerald
IND. - Judge John M. Paris	PA. - S. Forry Laucke
IOWA - Erwin Larson	R.I. - Chas. F. McElroy
KS. - L. C. Uhl	S.C. - J. Strom Thurmond
KY. - Rhodes Myers	S.D. - Frank Burk
LA. - W. W. Voensche	TENN. - Chas. Myers
ME. - Paul C. Thurston	TEX. - Walton Taylor
MD. - Howard W. Jackson	UTAH - Silas Rowley
MASS. - Wm. Granfield	VT. - Wm. J. Brown
MICH. - Charles Misner	VA. - Robt. W. Daniel
<del>MISS. - John F. Kelly</del>	WASH. - Dr. J. R. Binyon
MISS. - Phil Stone	W.Va. - Jno. R. Pendleton
MO. - Grover C. James	WISC. - Fred Russell
MONT. - Geo. N. McCabe	WYO. - Mrs. P. J. Quealy
	ALASKA - A. M. Chamberlin
	D.OF C. - Watson B. Miller
CANAL ZONE - (Contest)	HAWAII - Chas. Holt
PUERTO RICO - (Contest)	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS - Donald C. McVern
	VIRGIN ISLANDS - Joseph Alexander

## DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

BELLEVUE-STRATFORD HOTEL

Philadelphia, Pa.

June 26, 1936

LIST OF SECONDING SPEECHES

ALABAMA	Governor Bibb Graves
ARIZONA	Mrs. Samuel White
ARKANSAS	Mrs. Hattie T. Caraway
CALIFORNIA	Mrs. Lucretia Del Valle Grady
COLORADO	Senator Alva B. Adams
CONNECTICUT	Honorable Homer Cummings
DELAWARE	John Biggs, Jr.
FLORIDA	N. G. Robertson
GEORGIA	Marion H. Allen
IDAHO	Mrs. Frank Johnesse
ILLINOIS	Governor Henry Horner
INDIANA	Governor Paul V. McNutt
IOWA	Nelson G. Krschdel
KANSAS	Senator George McGill
KENTUCKY	Governor A. B. Chandler
LOUISIANA	Allen J. Ellender
MAINE	F. Harold Dubord
MARYLAND	William Stanley
MASSACHUSETTS	Governor James M. Curley
MICHIGAN	Frank A. Picard
MINNESOTA	Mrs. Anna Dickie Oleson
MISSISSIPPI	Governor Hugh L. White
MISSOURI	James P. Aylward
MONTANA	Dr. T. J. B. Shanley
NEBRASKA	James C. Quigley
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Robert Marchie
NEVADA	William L. Bogle
NEW JERSEY	Mrs. Mary T. Morton
NEW MEXICO	Governor Clyde Tingley
NEW YORK	Governor Herbert H. Lehman
NORTH CAROLINA	Senator Josiah W. Bailey
NORTH DAKOTA	Harry Lashkowitz
OHIO	Charles West
OKLAHOMA	Scott Ferris
OREGON	Mrs. Nanny Honeyman
PENNSYLVANIA	Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller
RHODE ISLAND	Governor Theodore Francis Green
SOUTH CAROLINA	Governor Olin D. Johnston
SOUTH DAKOTA	Governor Tom Berry
TENNESSEE	Senator Kenneth McKellar
TEXAS	Senator Tom Connolly
UTAH	Dr. J. M. Shaffer
VERMONT	Frank H. Duffy
VIRGINIA	Governor George C. Peery
WASHINGTON	Senator Matthew M. Neely
WEST VIRGINIA	Charles E. Broughton
WISCONSIN	L. G. Flannery
WYOMING	Delegate Anthony J. Dimond
ALASKA	John Walsh
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	William H. Keen
HAWAII	Frank Murphy
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS	Fredricko Vall-spinosa
PUERTO RICO	Mrs. L. C. Keen
CANAL ZONE	Joseph Alexander
VIRGIN ISLANDS	

#20

4 Gov's  
3 Senators  
Spoke in  
1936

4 pm



## MARYLAND DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

#81

EMERSON HOTEL  
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

October 28th, 1936.

To the Voters of Maryland:

At the close of this important campaign, we are taking the liberty of sending you a sample ballot which will indicate the way we hope you are willing to mark your official ballot at the election on Tuesday, November 3rd.

We invite your attention to the fact that it is not necessary to place a cross mark after the names of the Electors, as a cross mark in the square after the names of Roosevelt and Garner will be counted as a vote for each of the eight Democratic Electors.

We also ask that you do not overlook your Democratic candidate for Congress. Only two cross marks are necessary to vote the entire Democratic ticket in this election, that is, one such mark in the square after the names of Roosevelt and Garner in the first column and another cross mark in the square after the name of the Democratic candidate for Congress in the third column.

There are also three Constitutional Amendments on the ballot for this election, but these amendments present no partisan question. The amendments merit your consideration.

You are authorized to vote at the same place at which you recently registered and will find the address of the polling place on the outside of the envelope containing this letter and sample ballot. In marking your ballot, you must use the indelible pencil in the voting booth, otherwise your ballot will not be counted.

As to those who are employed or engaged in business away from their residence, it is suggested that they vote early in the morning before going to work. Others are urged to vote as early as practicable after 9 o'clock in the morning, by which hour it is expected that early rush will be over.

Every qualified voter should participate in this election. Last minute efforts of the opposition party, including the expenditure of large sums of money to defeat President Roosevelt, require us to be vigilant until the polls are closed. Every vote fairly obtainable for President Roosevelt and his Democratic running mates should be cast.

You are therefore urged to cast your ballot in this most important election and to prevail upon your friends who are for President Roosevelt to do likewise.

Yours very sincerely,

Maryland Democratic Campaign Committee



Chairman

**WARNING—This is for release when Governor Earle starts to speak at Convention Hall, Philadelphia, Tuesday, June 23, about 9 P. M. (D. S. T.).**

**The test of Governor Earle's address at the Democratic Convention last night follows:**

As Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and as a Democrat, I am happy to welcome you here on the historic occasion. It is fitting that you should come to this city, the birthplace of American liberty, to rededicate the party of Thomas Jefferson to those principles of liberty and equality immortalized in the Declaration of Independence.

I trust that you will find your visit enjoyable and, most of all, that you will go forth from here inspired by your deliberations and your association with those hallowed spots where the historic principles of the Democratic party were first given expression by the founder of our party.

We cannot consider the issues and policies before this convention without a solemn realization that paramount to all else is the fundamental question of liberty, which is at stake in the approaching Presidential campaign.

When we speak of liberty, we mean freedom—freedom from necessity—freedom from external restraint, or compulsion—freedom from subjection to the will of others—freedom of choice.

Our Constitution guarantees us liberty, but we cannot speak of human liberty as an accomplished fact simply because we have asserted it in our law.

"All men are created equal" says our Declaration of Independence. That may be true, but we know only too well that while all men are created equal, but too few remain that way.

The student of birth itself has destined them to an economic serfdom. Recognition of this economic serfdom of millions of our citizens came only the other day from that great liberal of our Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Harlan Stone, when he spoke of those who, because of their economic inequalities, give their service for less than is merited to keep body and soul together. We have political liberty in this great nation of ours, but until we have economic liberty we shall not have attained the great objectives of the founding fathers.

### **Wage Slavery Worse Than Chattel Serfdom**

It was in this city that our founding fathers laid the basis of the colonies for national liberty. We achieved that liberty the day that when we had to fight again for liberty—human liberty, Chattel slavery was destroyed, but on its ashes there has risen in our nation an even greater evil—wage slavery.

Today there are great masses of our people who have no other liberty than the slave of 100 years ago, because he enjoyed a certain security under the plantation system while they enjoy none whatever under our so-called "freedom of individualism."

There is nothing more sacrilegious, nothing more profane, than the abuse of the word liberty, one of the most sacred words in the lexicon of the American people, by those groups and those interests which have placed our people in economic bondage.

It is revealing to consider that these groups mask their selfish greed in such language while they destroy the liberty of the teeming masses of our people.

They speak of liberty and Americanism, while they destroy the one and the other. Their sanctimonious platitudes, their pious professions of faith in all that is good and true and beautiful can be designed only to distract attention from the deplorable record of the Republican Party in office during the "Twelve Long Years" of Harding, Coolidge and Hoover.

Their clamor of Americanism is intended solely to distract attention from their spiritual bankruptcy.

They fail to realize that in order to preserve the capitalist system, we must rid it of the abuses which have operated for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many. They are on the destruction of the nation because they are too shortsighted, too selfish to realize that the economic serfdom which they seek to perpetuate means inevitable economic decay.

As one whose ancestors came to this country on the Mayflower and the Welcome, as a grandnephew of General Mad Anthony Wayne, as one reared in the traditions and principles of true Americanism,

I say to you that nothing is more un-American, nothing is more likely to destroy the finest and noblest ideals of American life, than this campaign to send our people into economic bondage, in the name of Americanism.

Four years ago, I was a Republican. All my life I had been a Republican. My grandfather was a Republican. His father, Thomas Earle, was the Vice Presidential candidate of the Liberal party, out of which the Republican party grew.

I left the Republican party because it no longer represented the principles and ideals of its founder, the immortal Abraham Lincoln. I left the Republican party because its leadership was controlled by the few who represented those principles of representative government in millions of other Republicans in this country. I followed the leadership of America's great progressive and gave my support to the Democratic party.

Together with those same millions I continue to give my allegiance to the Democratic party. I can assure you that those millions of liberal, independent and progressive Republican voters will never return to the party of Herbert Hoover until it has cast off its evil side the great traditions of the party and become once more the party of Abraham Lincoln.

### **G. O. P. Dodges Issues With Pious Generalities**

The Republican leadership has shown no disposition to take that step. It has shown no disposition to meet the issues of the day candidly. Instead, it has sought to elude by evasions, by glittering generalities and pious pronouncements in favor of Americanism, the Ten Commandments and the sanctity of motherhood.

One of Pennsylvania's old-time Republican bosses once laid down a rule of political action which perfectly summarizes the strategy of our opponents.

He said: "If you have a good candidate and a bad platform, present the candidate and forget the platform. If you have a bad candidate and a good platform, forget the candidate and stress the platform; but if you have neither good platform nor good candidate, then wrap around the Constitution and wave the American flag."

The Republican party is like the wolf in the old nursery story about little Red Riding Hood. It has clothed itself in grandmother's shawl—the American flag. It has put on grandmother's nightcap—the Constitution.

But if the American people are expected to play little Red Riding Hood, it's no go. They're not blind. They can see only too plainly the bare claws of monopoly, the keen fangs of exploitation, the wolf's masquerade in the name of Americanism.

The Republican leadership has as adopted as its slogan—"Three long years. They haven't seen so long that our people have forgotten the state of the nation three years ago.

Three long years ago our population was unemployed.

Three long years ago millions of our home-owners, small business men and farmers lost their properties through sheer sales.

Three long years ago our entire nation, economically and spiritually, was at the lowest ebb in history.

Three long years—but why go on? Let the American people remember where they were "three long years" ago. Let them think back. Let them remind themselves that the same greedy interests which were responsible for their plight "three long years" ago are in control of the Republican party today.

"Let Us Forget" might well be the slogan of the Democratic party today.

"Let us forget"—forget the shame and demoralization of Republican misrule and the little short of miraculous recovery that this nation has achieved during the past three years under the leadership of that great humanitarian—that great American who picked up the torch from the dying embers of despair and carried us over the top to recovery—Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

The Democratic party is our nation's only party that is leading the advancing armies of Big Business Fascism.

If it crusades for economic liberty it must make its appeal to the fundamental American sense of our people. It must take the lead in the recovery of the economic life of our population against the forces of greed and privilege.

It must continue to be the champion of the economic life of our people. It must continue to be the champion of the economic life of our people.

So long as it does, it will have on its side the great traditions of the party and the millions of old-time voters of both parties who believe in fair play in social justice, in the rights of labor, and in the ideals of human brotherhood embodied in our frame of government.

### **Democrats Must Stand as Friends of Liberty**

In the recent contest which was won by the Democratic party, we stand, as it has stood in the past, as the representative of the true ideals of liberty and equality, leading our people in their battle against the ruthless despotism of predatory wealth.

Only, as never before in our history, we must fight to destroy those subversive influences which have seized control of the party of Abraham Lincoln and are waging a war to the death for control of our Government. If we do not, then most surely we shall destroy us all.

Let us keep one thought always in mind. Our crusade is not against the Republican Party. It is against the interests which have seized control of the Republican Party machinery, those interests which are exploiting the Republic and the sense of this nation just as they are planning to exploit the Government of all the citizens.

It is our responsibility, and our duty, to show the fair-minded people of both parties that the future of our country depends on the advance of those liberal and progressive forces marshaled under the banner of Democracy.

We are a party with great traditions. We are a party with grave responsibilities. We have done much to restore the prosperity of our country after the mad debauchery that ended in the ruins of 1929.

Our task is yet unfinished. We must remove those evils which have become a part of our

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Delegates and Alternates  
to the  
Democratic National  
Convention

▼  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

June 23, 1936  
▼

Democratic National Committee  
Washington, D. C.



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ADDRESS

OF

Honorable JAMES A. FARLEY

*Chairman of the Democratic National Committee*

AT A

Regional Rally of the Young Democrats of America  
of the Northeastern States  
Boston, Massachusetts

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JUNE 25, 1938

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#185

*Democratic party, American  
convention, Chicago 1940.*

# DEMOCRATIC MANUAL

*for the*  
**Democratic National Convention**

*Compiled by*  
**CLARENCE CANNON**  
*at the instance of*  
**JAMES A. FARLEY**  
*Chairman*  
Democratic National Committee

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# Campaign Issues . . . 1946

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A HANDBOOK FOR CANDIDATES,  
SPEAKERS AND WORKERS OF  
THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

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DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE  
MAYFLOWER HOTEL, WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

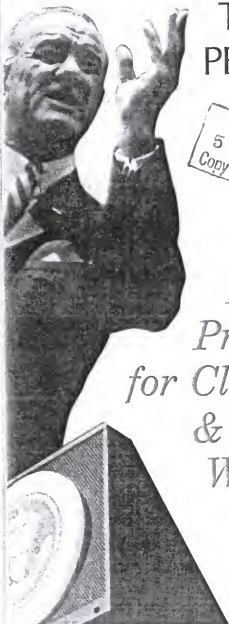




TO SERVE  
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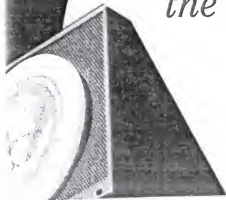
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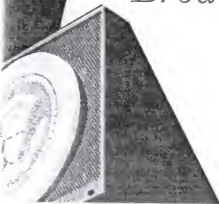
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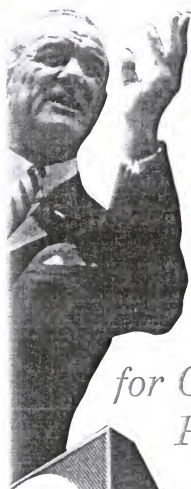




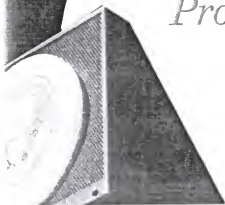
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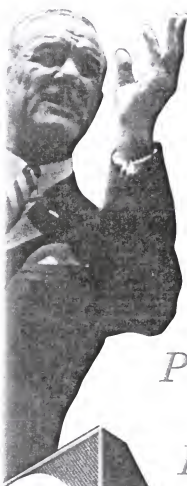
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TO SERVE  
THE #92  
PEOPLE



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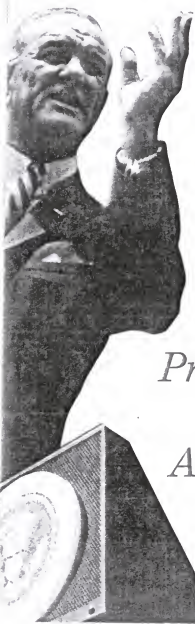
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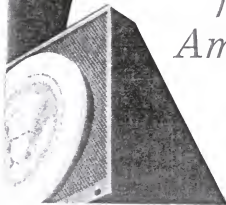
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TO SERVE  
THE #93  
PEOPLE

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for All  
Americans*



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# THE GEORGIA DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Its Organization, Internal Operations,  
Party Agencies, Procedure and Customs.

BY

JULIAN D. HALLIBURTON



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